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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Trading Controls

BRITAIN'S agreement made with the United States to place further restrictions on maritime trading with Red China is another practical demonstration of her willingness to assume burdens aimed at bringing the Korean war to a satisfactory end. As they stand at the moment no serious objections can be raised to the proposals. The intention is to deny still further access by Communist China to strategic materials by a licensing system which would prevent British ships carrying prohibited commodities from any port to China, and further by refusing bunkering facilities in British ports to any vessels known to be heading for Chinese ports with strategic cargoes. As far as they go, these controls are capable of making still further effective the United Nations embargo on war potential to the Chinese Communists, but they will lose much of their meaning unless other UN members, in Western Europe and elsewhere, are prepared to apply similar controls. There are many ports along the West-East seacoast, other than British, where foreign shipping can bunker, and unless the co-operation of countries such as Ceylon, Burma and Indonesia is forthcoming, much of Britain's new effort to give substance to the UN embargo will be nullified. It is clear that concerted action is required, with trading sacrifices being shared. Britain must not be expected to shoulder entirely the responsibility of denying Communist China strategic materials from West Europe, particularly as the new restrictions may have adverse repercussions on Hong-kong.

THE Colony awaits clarification of what part it is expected to take in the implementation of the Imperial Government's new controls. We already are imposing directly our own embargo on commodities which fall within the United Nations ban. And we can, of course, apply the proposed bunkering restrictions as a corollary. But any attempt to interfere with our legitimate trade would be a different matter. Somewhat ominously the Yorkshire Post has editorially hinted that in addition to the proposed controls on shipping the British Government might be considering a demand for a further restriction of direct trade between Hong-kong and China. It would be a dangerous move. It could achieve nothing towards reducing the Communists' war potential, and would only compromise relations between the Colony and the mainland. The demand to cut off all commercial contact with China comes easily from those countries whose internal economy is independent of any such trade, but to apply the same policy to a place like Hong-kong creates acute and peculiar problems. The welfare of the Colony's inhabitants cannot be totally ignored, and it certainly must not be jeopardised by unreasonable application of an overall policy. Full consideration of Hong-kong's position is essential, and the Imperial Government will be expected to resist any pressure to invoke new measures likely to cause embarrassment or to undermine still further our delicately poised economy.

FACT-FINDING TOUR BY MR DULLES

The Man Who Never Was

Probably no episode in the whole history of World War II was more bizarre than that which, in its story form, is known as THE MAN WHO NEVER WAS. Moreover, it achieved for the Allies a significant victory before a shot had been fired. It paved the way to the conquest of Italy. It almost assuredly saved thousands of lives. THE MAN WHO NEVER WAS is a narrative founded on fact. It is told by a man who was principally responsible for it — firstly as an idea, then as an actual operation. And it is to be presented exclusively to China Mail readers during the next five Saturdays, beginning on SATURDAY, MARCH 14. If you wish to read one of the most remarkable true stories of the last world war, then you must obtain the China Mail next Saturday and subsequent issues.

Anti-Tito Display By Students

Rome, Mar. 9. More than 2,000 students marched through Rome's streets on Monday, shouting against Yugoslav President Tito. Before police dispersed them, they also stoned pictures of Joseph Stalin. No casualties were reported. The demonstrators started shouting "down with Tito" and demanding the return to Italy of the international zone of Trieste, which Yugoslavia also claims. As the students came to the offices of Rome's Communist newspaper L'Unita, some threw stones at pictures of Stalin on display there. Windows in a nearby shoemaker's shop were broken. The Carabinieri moved in to the crowd as the stones began to fly, and the students scattered. A police guard was thrown around the US Embassy during the demonstration. The demonstration today over Trieste followed the explosion of a hand grenade in the Adriatic port last night during a tussle between police and Neo-Fascist demonstrators. The blast injured 23 persons.—Associated Press.

Mrs Chaplin Expecting Baby

Cannes, Mar. 9. French sources today confirmed that actor Charles Chaplin's wife, Oona, was expecting her fifth child. Mrs Chaplin bought a layette in a shop here, saying, "We are going to need it shortly." The Chaplins arrived from Switzerland on Saturday.—United Press.

Nationalist Guerrillas Reported On The Run

Rangoon, Mar. 9. The Burmese War Office said tonight that 5,000 Chinese Nationalist guerrillas were on the run in North-east Burma following the reoccupation of Monghsu state by Burmese troops two days ago. More than 100 Nationalists were reported killed in the battle for Monghsu state—the Nationalists headquarters and training centre. The War Office said air reconnaissance showed the Nationalists fleeing, with 200 heavily loaded mules, before the Burmese Army drive to force them over the Salween River into Thailand (Siam). The report said Government forces had captured three thousand lorries, several Bren guns and important documents in the drive. The Nationalists, remnants of General Chiang Kai-shek's

Southeast Asia Included In Itinerary

United Nations, Mar. 9. Mr John Foster Dulles, the Secretary of State, told a Press conference here today that he would take no specific plan or programme when he tours the Near East and Southeast Asia in May. He said that he did not intend to visit Iran or the Far East. He said he hoped to visit both Israel and India but he added that he did not want to speak of particular countries because his itinerary was still being made up. It was normal etiquette, he observed, not to announce that you are going to a particular country until you have been invited.

Asked for comment upon the situation in Burma where Burmese troops were closing in on the Chinese Nationalist Army he said that the United States Government was well aware of the difficulties which had arisen in Burma. The United States, he said, was endeavouring to do what it could to mitigate aggravation of that situation.

He said that he had not discussed the issue of rubber shipments from Ceylon to Red China in his recent talks with the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Anthony Eden, but that the United Kingdom had indicated a willingness to take some decision to tighten the blockade. Mr Dulles was asked about steps to foster a "disengagement policy" in Indo-China and Malaya. The policy of disengagement, he said, was a policy of forcing the Western forces from taking so great a part in Asian affairs. South Korea had developed a sizeable force and the same policy was in progress with the Vietnam people, he said, adding that the policy went on without any need for particular activation by the United Nations.

Mr Dulles was asked by a correspondent to speak about Washington reports of a new policy toward Arab states with less attention paid to Israel. There was a new approach by the Administration in Washington to most problems, Mr Dulles replied. It was giving all foreign policies a new look and he thought that in many cases it would be possible to do better in the future than had been done in the past.

A NEW LOOK. Among the areas in for a new look was the Near East. It was unwise, Mr Dulles said, to have a vacuum of power anywhere in the world. The security desired in the Near East required certain political conditions as a foundation, however. One of the things the United States would like to see, he said, was the restoration of peace between Israel and the Arab states, for so long as a technical state of war existed it was difficult to do anything in the area. Mr Dulles refused to comment on the American preference for Mr Trygve Lie's successor as United Nations Secretary-General. He said that would come up at the Security Council soon and the United States position would be reported then by the

ASIAN TRIP. The following is the text of Mr Dulles' statement on his Asian trip: "President Eisenhower is keenly aware of the importance of the Near East and Southeast Asia. The peoples of that part of the world have a rich culture on which we of the United States have largely drawn. The President has, therefore, asked me to go personally to the Near East and Southeast Asia and show our friendship for the governments and peoples of these areas. I hope to find it possible to leave the United States in May and spend as much time as my schedule will permit in the area. Final details of the trip will be announced later. I would like to mention, however, the underlying approach which will guide me during this trip. I am going to get first-hand information. I shall listen carefully to what I am told and consider problems presented to me with the utmost sympathy. I shall not bring with me any specific plan or programme nor do I expect to ask the governments I visit for any decisions. I am going to renew old friendships and I hope to make new ones. Needless to say I am looking forward to this trip with keen anticipation. I shall be the first Secretary of State to visit these countries. I look upon this trip as an opportunity to dispel misunderstandings and to develop close relations between the United States and these friendly nations."—United Press.

Waterfront Fire. Wilmington, Mar. 9. Fire burned out the heart of the Wilmington waterfront today, injuring 21 persons, causing possibly \$10,000,000 damage and jolting the city with explosion. Raging out of control, the four-hour fire set off a series of gas-bombs that joined came off shelves in city stores.—United Press.

Calf Born With Eight Legs. Lisbon, Mar. 9. A cow belonging to farmer Manuel Ribeiro of Ponte, Portugal, gave birth to a calf with eight legs. Each additional leg was joined to one of the calf's normal legs.—United Press.

Funeral Ceremonial Puzzles Observers

London, Mar. 10. Politicians and commentators the world over were hard at work today puzzling out the meaning of the ceremonial at Josef Stalin's funeral. What did it mean? What light did it shed on the new Kremlin set-up and the prospects for easing world tension? Students of Soviet affairs considered the order of ceremony confirmed that the Premier, Mr Georgi Malenkov, was the new number one with the two other Red Square speakers—Mr Lavrenti Beria and Mr Vyacheslav Molotov, the Interior and Foreign Ministers respectively—close behind him. But in Paris, diplomatic observers said, they saw signs of possible friction between the trio. They noted that Mr Beria praised Mr Malenkov in his oration, while Mr Molotov did not name him. They thought it might imply Mr Molotov was irked at being cheated of a higher position.

ANOTHER CLUE. Besides the order of speaking, Moscow gave out another clue to the new order. Pravda printed a front-page photograph of Soviet leaders beside Stalin's bier. Mr Malenkov was on his right, the Minister of War, Marshal Nikolai Bulganin, on his left. Next to the Premier stood Mr Beria, then Marshal Kliment Voroshilov, the President, and Mr Molotov.

An optimistic estimate of the results of the changes in Russia was made by Mr John Foster Dulles, United States Secretary of State. At a Press conference at United Nations Headquarters, he said Stalin's death enhanced the prospects for world peace. Mr Malenkov, he said, in answer to a question, would not prove as much of a "danger" to peace as Stalin had been.

CONTROVERSY. The Stalin funeral has set off a controversy in France because the Government ordered flags down at half mast on warships and military establishments. Gaullist members of the National Assembly have said they will question the Government on its decision. They object on the ground that France is fighting Communism in Indo-China. In West Berlin, anti-Communist citizens living on the edge of Communist territory burst into headquarters of the Communist-line Social Unity Party and tore down the flag which was at half mast.

They smashed furniture and tore down slogans in their anger. Communist China, like Russia's other allies, marked the funeral with parades and periods of silence. The New China News Agency reported that films portraying the dead leader's life would be screened from March 10 to 16 in all Chinese cities. The Indo-China rebels, whose leader, Ho Chi Minh, was trained in Moscow, ordered all Government offices, schools, factories and army units in their territory to fly flags at half mast for the burial.

ORDERLY MEETING. In Teheran, the Persian Communist Tudeh Party organised a mammoth gathering yesterday which passed a resolution of condolence. Police and tanks stood by, but the meeting passed in complete order. The Melbourne Argus said in an editorial today (Tuesday) that Mr Malenkov's funeral speech had not been the speech of a "fire eater". "At first sight, there is nothing in it to cause alarm. It leaves the impression that Mr Malenkov's immediate policy at any rate will be based on moderation," the Argus said.—Reuter.

New Weapons For British Soldiers



RAWALPINDI RIOTS

Karachi, Mar. 9. Rawalpindi Police today used tear gas against rioters trying to close banks in the centre of the city as the Punjab riots over the Foreign Minister, Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, entered their second week. Reports said the Punjab's military and civil authorities were gaining control of the situation generally but that it was still tense in Rawalpindi. Delayed reports said that at six o'clock last night police fired on anti-Ahmediya demonstrators killing one and injuring six. They fired only after tear gas and baton charges had failed. Major-General Mohammed Azim Khan, chief martial law administrator in Lahore, today warned shopkeepers that if they did not open up and resume normal business immediately they might not be allowed to open at all so long as martial law lasted. Drastic action including confiscation of stocks might also be taken, he warned. The General said the city was now quiet.—Reuter.

UN Turns Down Soviet Proposal

United Nations, Mar. 9. The United Nations Political Committee today rejected a Soviet proposal for the disbandment of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea. The Committee rejected the Soviet proposal to "liquidate" the Korean Commission by 54 to five, no abstentions. The five Communist nations—Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Byelorussia and Ukraine—voted against the rest of the Committee. The Committee in rejecting the proposal called for continued support for Korean relief, and voted by the same grouping in favour of a resolution proposed by Canada, Denmark, France, the Philippines, Thailand (Siam), the United Kingdom, the United States and Egypt for continued support for the relief of the Korean people.

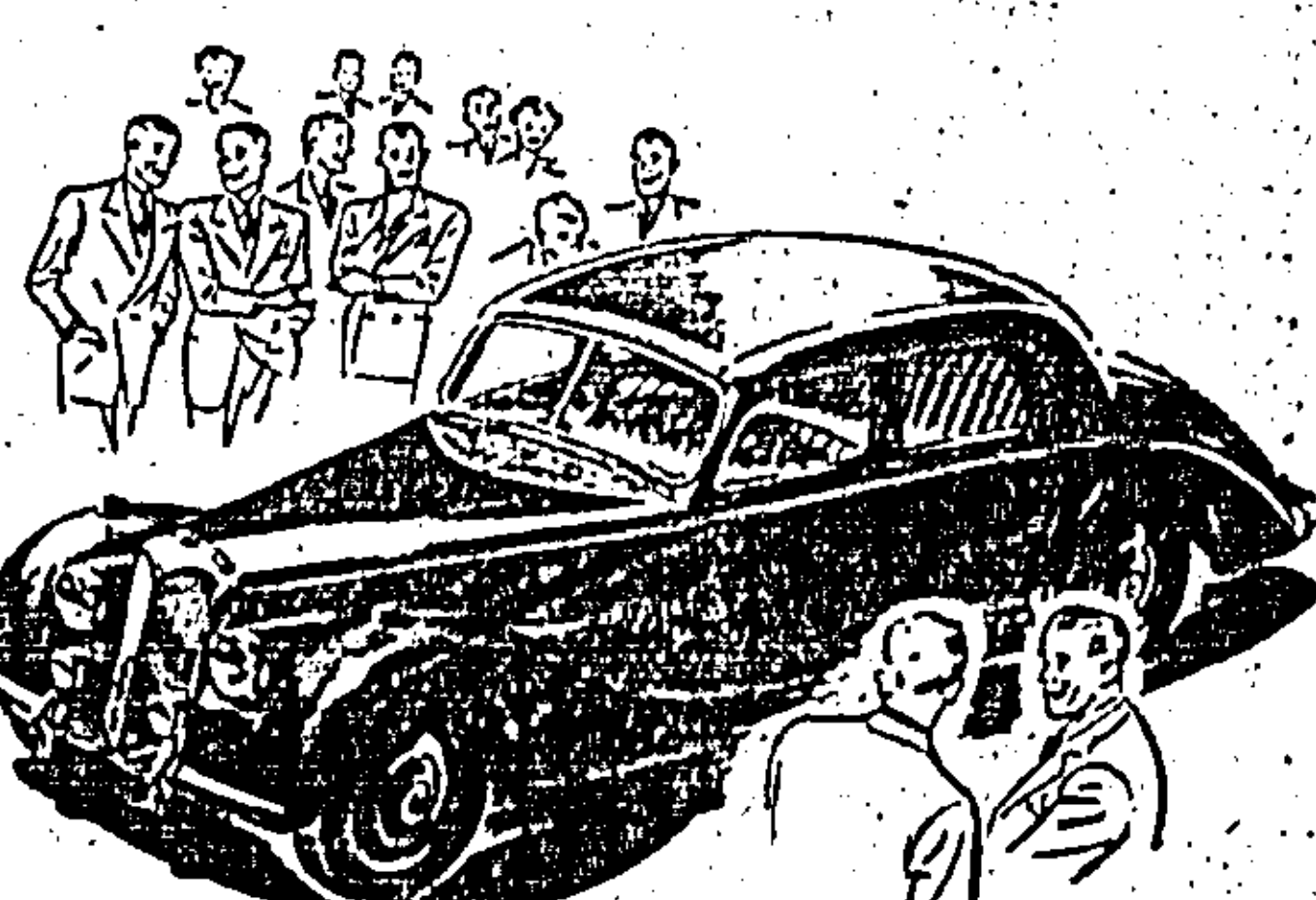
REPORT APPROVED. It noted with approval the reports of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea and of the Agent-General for Korean reconstruction. It called on "all governments, specialised agencies and non-governmental organisations to assist in meeting the great and continued need of the Korean people for relief and rehabilitation assistance." The Soviet proposal was put forward by Mr Valerian A. Zorin, Soviet delegate. He told the Committee earlier that the Commission "proved unable or unwilling to do anything about the rehabilitation or unification of Korea." "We must look the truth in the eyes and call a spade a spade," Zorin said. Apart from Mr Zorin, the only other Soviet delegate present was Mr Georgi Zarubla.—Reuter.

The British Army is now being issued with new weapons. Top picture shows the American 3.5 rocket launcher, a light weapon, short-ranged, but extremely powerful. Above, the anti-tank "Energia" grenade which is fired from a standard service rifle and used by forward infantry sections. The weapon can deal with any known type of modern tank.

BODY OF SEA MONSTER FOUND

Luanda, West Africa, Mar. 9. The body of a weird, scaly "Loch Ness Monster" has been found by shore fishermen, according to reports from a village south of here. The reports said the marine creature, whose like the fishermen had never seen before, was scaly, toothless and measured six feet in length.—United Press.

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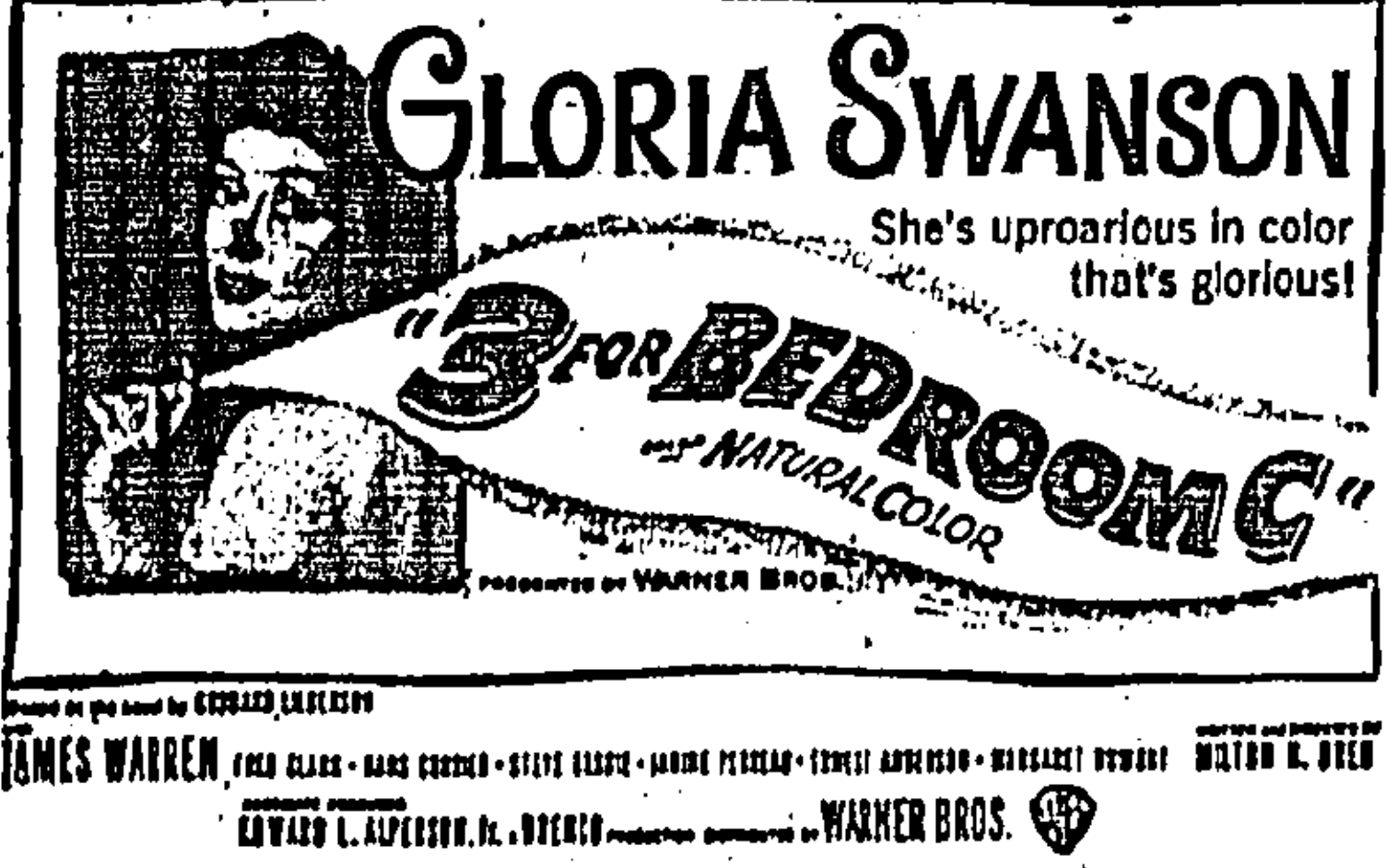
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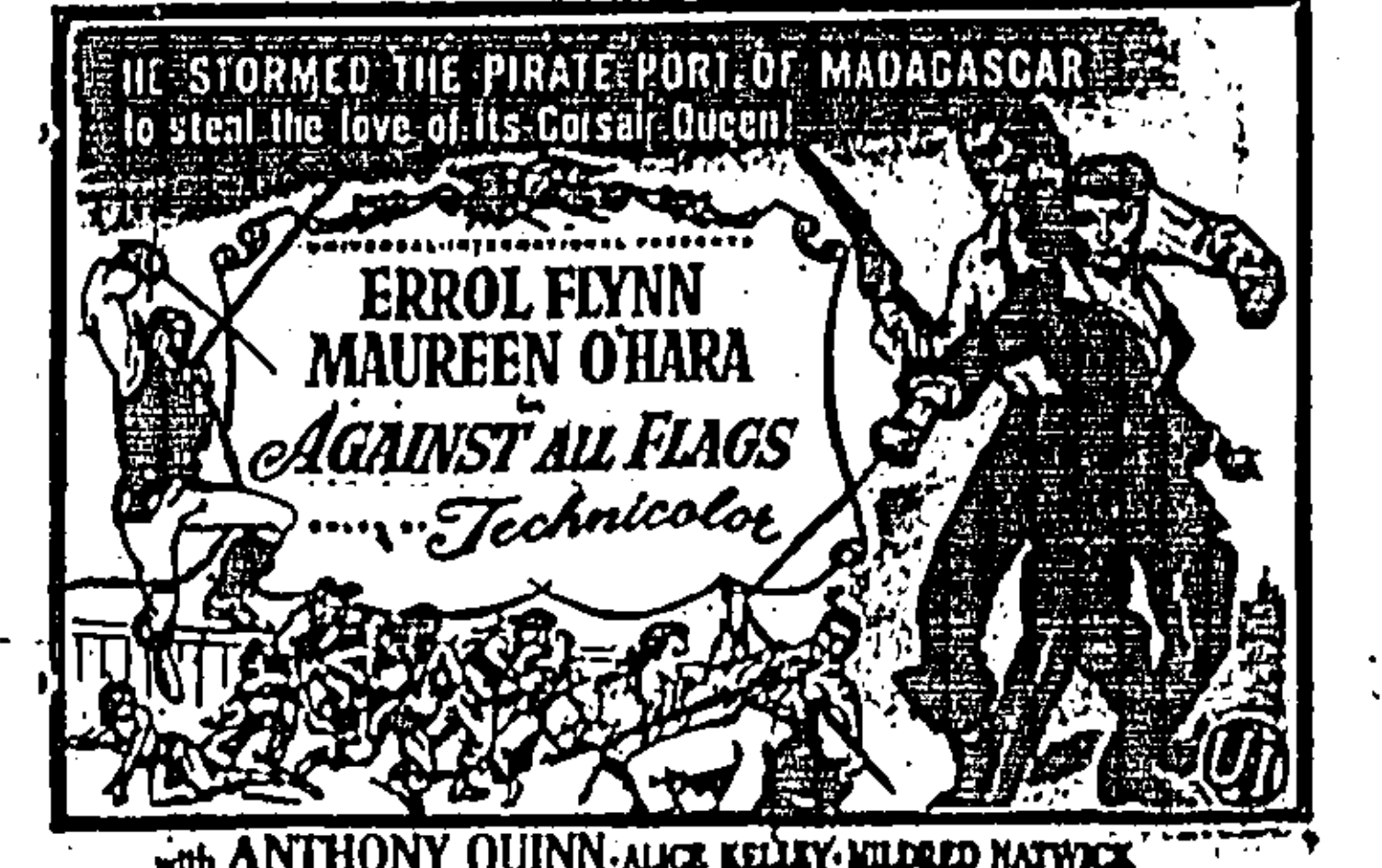
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Husky Trio Look To Success



Likely to keep up the family trade as show dogs are these three husky puppies looked after by Mrs. Bette Jenson at Fern-down Zoo, near Bournemouth. Father of the puppies, Ink-Marak, recently made canine history at a Bournemouth show by being the first husky shown under Kennel Club rules.—Reuterphoto.

Cairo To Sign Barter Deal With Moscow

Cairo, Mar. 9. Egypt and Soviet Russia are expected to sign a \$24,000,000 (\$2,715,000) barter deal here tomorrow. An Egyptian Ministry of Supply spokesman said tonight.

The agreement provides for the exchange of 115,000 tons of coal against Egyptian cotton.

Russia will export 90,000 tons of the coal, 15,000 tons will come from Poland and 10,000 tons from Hungary, the spokesman said. Russia will buy Egyptian cotton with the proceeds of the coal.

The bartered goods will be carried in Soviet ships.—Reuter.

INDIAN MP'S AGAIN STIR UP TROUBLE

New Delhi, Mar. 9. Indian Communist deputies provoked a third row in a week in the Indian Parliament today when they walked out of the Chamber in support of a deputy who was ordered to be removed from the House for shouting.

Last week the Communists twice started an uproar in Parliament.

The first disturbance was over the refuelling of four American destroyers in Calcutta harbour.

The second was over the eviction of Communist deputies from illegally-occupied State-owned property.

Today's row started when a deputy shouted and was ordered to be removed from the House in a dispute over the arrest of three fellow deputies during a banned demonstration here last night.

The Communists walked out of the Chamber after the protesting deputy had left.

The visiting Turkish Parliamentary delegation witnessed the latest House uproar from seats in the President's box.—United Press.

SHIP HELD UP

Singapore, Mar. 9. The Danish-owned freighter Stensby, carrying 3,000 tons of Indian coal for Pusan, today found she could not move when she wanted to leave port.

She is stuck by her own anchor due to a jammed winch. Repairs are being made. The Stensby arrived in Singapore on Sunday and took on bunkers.—France-Press.

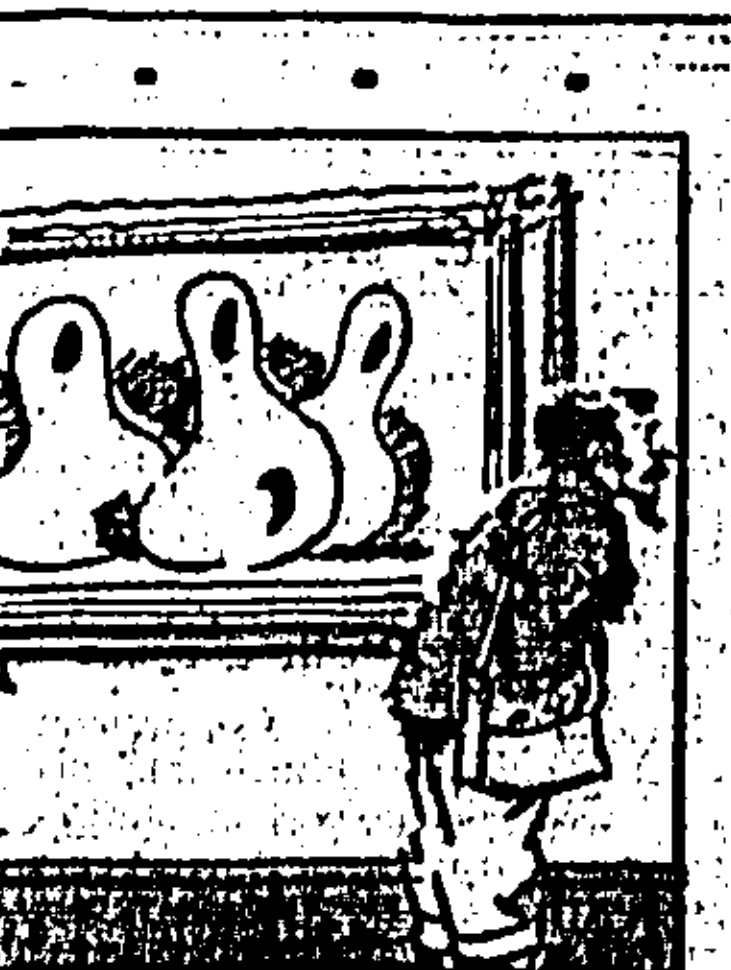
China Seat Suggestion

London, Mar. 9. A Labour member of Parliament, Mr. Arthur Irving, suggested in the House of Commons today that Nationalist China's seat on the United Nations Security Council should be declared vacant.

He said that if permanent members of the Security Council recognised different governments in another member State the place of that State should be declared vacant.

Mr. Anthony Nutting, Foreign Under-Secretary, replied that such a move was not considered necessary or desirable.

He explained that the United Nations Charter provided that the Republic of China was a permanent member of the Security Council.—Reuter.



STATEHOOD BILL OPPOSED

Washington, Mar. 9. The House picked up the Hawaii statehood bill today for the third time in six years, and still opposition is expected again.

Bills to make Hawaii a State passed the House twice—in 1947 and in 1950—but died both times in the Senate. The proposal now has the endorsement of both Democratic and Republican parties and the blessing of President Eisenhower.

But growing Democratic resentment of a snub of Alaskan statehood by the Eisenhower administration, added to hard-core opposition from the large States and the South, makes a close vote appear likely on Tuesday.

Republican leaders, on the other hand, are determined to push the bill through Congress this year and pave the way for admission of Hawaii as the 49th State immediately after the Congressional elections of November, 1954.

Democrats, who fought unsuccessfully to shepherd both Hawaii and Alaska into the union in the last two Congresses, say the Republicans are playing politics with the two bills this year.

Hawaii is traditionally Republican, while Alaska has been regarded as Democratic. However, Democrats this year gained strength in the Hawaii legislature, while Alaska elected a Republican majority in its territorial House and Senate.—Associated Press.

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CANADA SWEEP BY FRENZY OF SPECULATION

Rush For Uranium Shares

Ottawa, Mar. 9. A frenzy of gambling in uranium shares, unequalled since the stock market bubble collapsed so disastrously in 1929, is sweeping Canada from coast to coast.

"It's just like 1929 all over again", one Ottawa mining broker said after the third successive 12-million-share day on the Toronto Exchange.

"The same clerks, stenographers and milk drivers are elbowing the professionals out of my board room. They may be different people from those we dealt with in 1929, but they all have that same look about them—the 'I-want-to-get-rich-quick' look."

Gold shares he neglected as each gold company's annual report shows drastically reduced operating profits owing to higher costs and the lower price for gold in terms of the Canadian dollar.

Even Western oil shares have been elbowed aside in the popular urge to get on a bandwagon that really moves. Now it is uranium and a truly atomic market.

"I hope we don't have a speculative Hiroshima," shuddered one broker surveying the eager crowds in his office.

Gunnar Gold is one of the more spectacular examples.

It was, as the name indicates, originally a gold mine whose fortunes were ebbing. During 1951, the stock went begging at 30 cents. At the beginning of 1953, it was a trifle over one dollar. Three weeks later, it had touched 13 dollars and scores of thousands of shares were changing hands daily.

The skyrocketing was on the strength of a shift in policy by Gunnar.

The company, seeking to recoup its fortunes, staked out claims in a uranium-bearing zone in the Beaverledge Lake section of Northern Saskatchewan.

The company struck it rich. Preliminary reports indicated millions of tons of uranium-bearing ore, usually worth over 100 dollars (over £33) per ton.

At North Bay, Ontario, which once was famous only for being near the birthplace of the famous Quintuplets, an aircraft carrying a magnetometer began to get radioactive indications.

NOTHING SACRED

Follow-up ground parties found uranium ore, and a new stampede was on overnight. In this modern Klondike, nothing is sacred. Neighbours stake out each other's residential property. Churches and railway lines have found themselves staked-out by avid prospectors.

"Stake first and ask afterwards" was the motto of one group which laid claim to the city's dump, from which it had been previously illegal to cull tin cans without a permit.

The stock of Inspiration, a mine in the North Bay area, jumped from one dollar to five dollars overnight.

The latest report is that uranium finds have been made on Manitoulin Island in Georgian Bay, a section of the Great Lakes chain. Indians in the area have, until now, treated Manitoulin with some awe. Legend says that it harbours the spirits of the great departed chiefs.

But today the braves are scrambling where before only spirits dared to tread, and if the spirit of some long-dead chief shows up on a Geiger counter, then so much the worse for the chief.

After nearly a quarter of a century when not one person in a hundred would touch the market with a ten-foot pole, the Canadian public is once again in a get-rich-quick mood.

And a lot of them are making it pay off handsomely.—Reuter.

Sudan Going Ahead

London, Mar. 9. Mr. Anthony Nutting, Foreign Under-Secretary, said today he understood the Sudan Government was going ahead with arrangements for elections in accordance with the self-government statute as amended by the Anglo-Egyptian agreement of February 12. It intended to hold them at the earliest possible moment. He was answering questions in the House of Commons.—Reuter.



Satellite Countries Accused

"Greeks Sentenced To Slow Death"

United Nations, Mar. 9. Greece charged in the United Nations today that Iron Curtain countries were still detaining 3,000 of her soldiers who were being "sentenced to a slow death."

The Greek delegate, M. Alexis Kyriou, made the charges in a statement before the main Political Committee of the General Assembly. He said the soldiers were captured at the end of the last World War, when Communist guerrillas attacked "Greek independence and territorial integrity."

Denmark, New Zealand and Peru introduced a draft resolution asking the Communist governments to repatriate the soldiers, requesting the Assembly President to consult them on this subject and urging the Secretary-General to keep the question under constant review.

The Polish delegate, M. Jozef Winiewicz, denied M. Kyriou's charge and said the accusations were "outright fabrication" and an "act of provocation."

"The propaganda guns of the cold war are being loaded," he added.

M. Henri Hopmann of France and Mr. W. Wadsworth of the United States supported M. Kyriou's demands for repatriation.

The American delegate said that, while in Korea the Reds demanded the repatriation of all prisoners regardless of their wishes, they displayed a "contemptuous and cynical disregard" of International Law in the Greek case.—United Press.

Senator's Plan For Relief Of S. Korea

Washington, Mar. 9. Senator Francis Case today proposed selling surplus United States farm products to South Korea and using the proceeds for later Korean rehabilitation.

The Senator wrote the Agriculture Secretary, Mr. Ezra T. Benson, suggesting that Mr. Benson sell to Korea up to \$500,000,000 worth of United States food, cotton, grain and dairy poultry and meat products.

According to Sen. Case's proposal, the United States would take South Korean currency in payment and then apply it to reconstruction and rehabilitation.

Sen. Case proposed the creation of a 10-member Joint Congressional Committee to study and outline a rehabilitation programme.

He wrote Mr. Benson: "Eventually, the United States will help South Korea. Why not help ourselves by helping the South Koreans now?"—United Press.

Fact-Finders Begin Work

Paris, Mar. 9. An American fact-finding mission here to inquire into the military and economic situation of the Indo-China war held its first meeting today with officials of the Ministry of Associated States.

The mission, made up of representatives of the Army, Navy and State Departments, the Mutual Security Agency and the American Embassy, is gathering information on the costs and requirements of the French in their campaign against the Vietnamese.

Their report to the United States Government will be made before talks between French and United States Government leaders in Washington later this month.—Reuter.

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Historic Ceremony Marks Milestone In History Of Europe

Strasbourg, Mar. 9. The Foreign Ministers of six European nations tonight formally accepted a charter designed to unite their countries in political, military and economic partnership.

Turkish Leaders Visit Paris

Paris, Mar. 9. The Turkish Premier, M. Adnan Menderes, and the Foreign Minister, M. Fuad Koprulu, arrived from Istanbul tonight for a four-day visit, during which they will discuss Middle East defence and other problems of mutual interest with French Government leaders.

Hope For Sanders' Release

London, Mar. 9. Political quarters believe that the commutation of the Malaysian girl Lee Meng's death sentence to life imprisonment might bring the release of the British businessman, Edgar Sanders, from a Hungarian gaol.

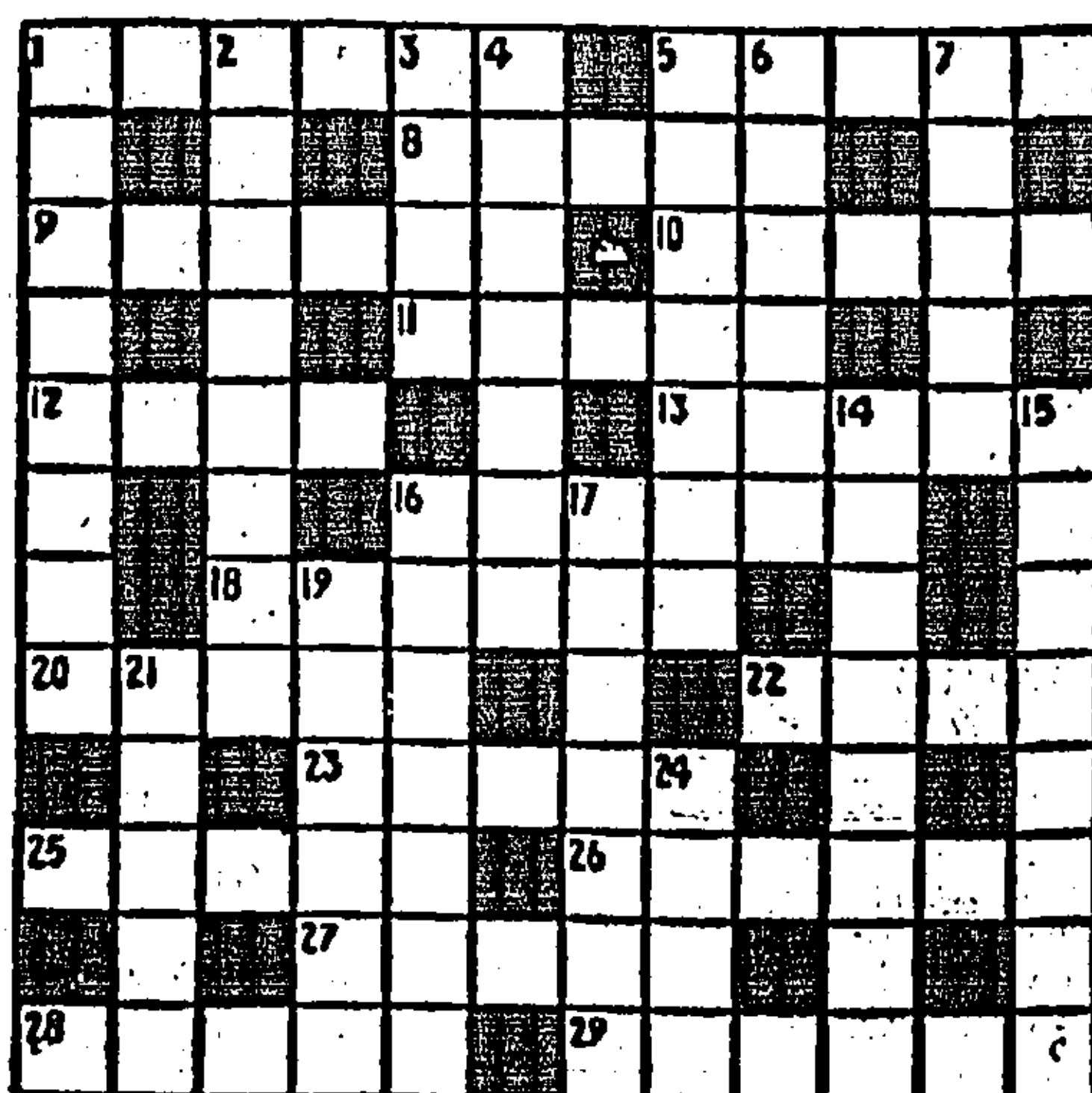
Hungary has offered to exchange Sanders, International Telephone and Telegraph executive sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment for Lee Meng, 25, Malaysian girl and alleged Communist leader. Her sentence was commuted by the Sultan of Perak.

Political quarters cautioned, however, that the death of Stalin might delay any exchange up to several months.

They speculated that the Government might reply to a question in the House of Commons this week to announce acceptance of the Hungarian offer.

Sanders' sister Dagmar told United Press, "This is the best news we had during the three years we have been fighting for Edgar's release. I think the wording of Mr. Winston Churchill's statement last week, although he turned down the initial proposal, was an indication that negotiations will now be concluded."—United Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle

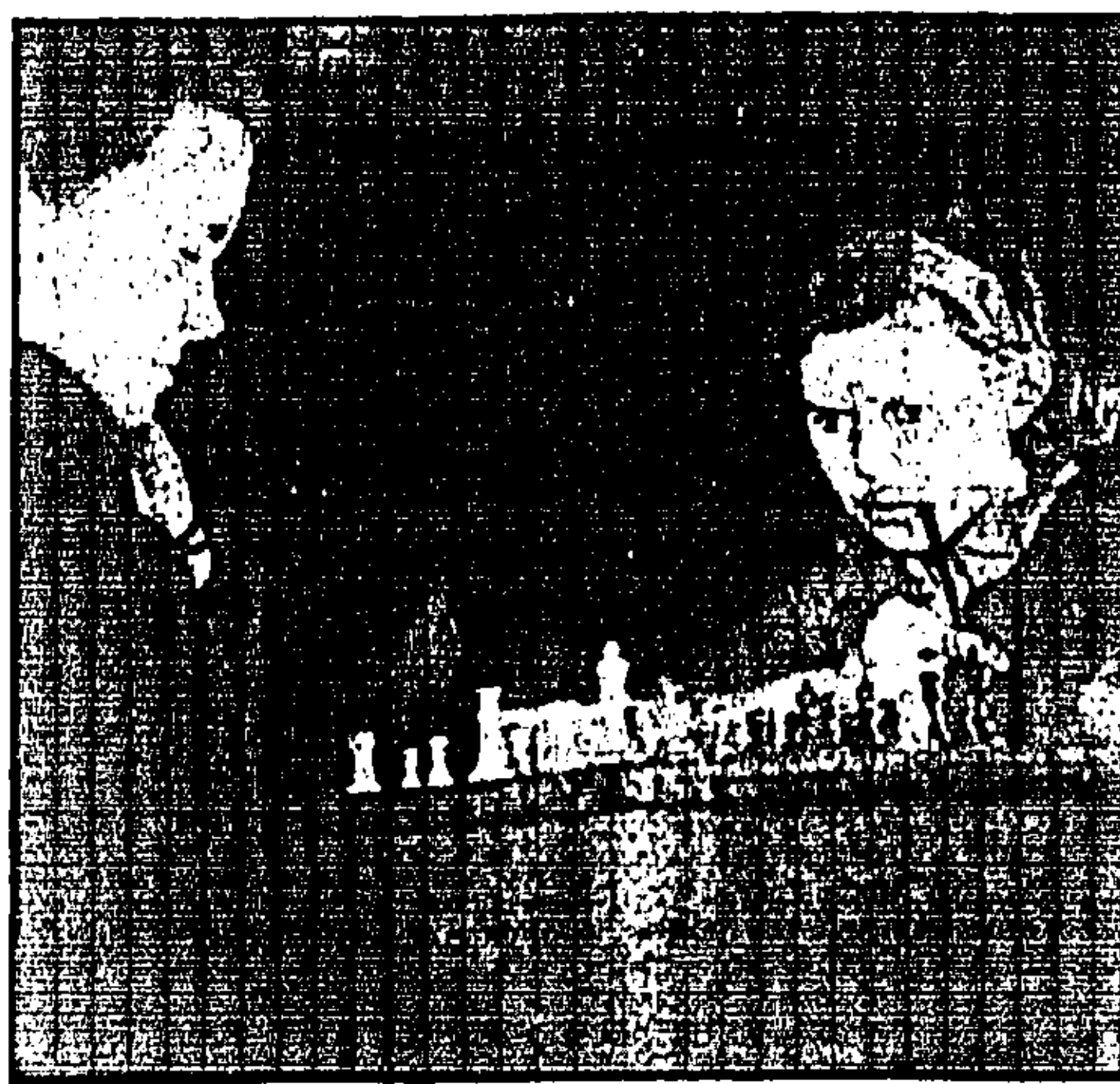


ACROSS
1 Story in parts (6).
5 Margin (5).
8 Competitor (5).
9 Void (6).
10 Shift (5).
11 Act similarly (5).
12 Frolic (4).
13 Lubricated (6).
16 Fame (6).
18 Gets away (6).
20 Ancestors (5).
22 Splendour (4).
23 Perfume of roses (3).
24 Gem (5).
26 Wanderers (6).
27 Sets of tables? (5).
28 Estuary (5).
29 Drains (6).

DOWN
1 Sauces (8).
2 Magistrate (8).
3 Lily (4).
4 Restricted (7).
5 Sundry (4).
6 Bring to light (6).
7 Star (6).
14 "Soft" drink (8).
16 Arranges (8).
18 Steals cattle (colloq.) (7).
19 Persons who overrate book-learning (7).
20 Commits to memory (6).
21 Steep (6).
24 Flower (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 3 Dour, 7 Trial, 1 Undo, 9 Stab, 10 Imagine, 12 Storm, 15 Inure, 16 Snares, 18 Label, 21 Reign, 22 Fete, 23 Evict, 26 Golf, 29 Entreat, 30 Kink, 31 Hare, 32 Seize, 33 Tome. Down: 1 Trump, 2 Hanging, 4 Outer, 6 Ruba, 8 Edge, 9 Snug, 11 Inure, 13 Tube, 14 Melt, 16 Elect, 17 Drag, 18 Silt, 20 Attract, 22 Find, 24 Venom, 25 Happy, 27 Opi, 28 Fret.

A Studious Young Lady



Girl who goes back to school in the evenings to study movement—on the chess board—is Brenda Frost, 13, of Bromley, Kent. Here she is seen at the Aylesbury Secondary School, Bromley, as she battles with chess pieces in readiness for the British Girls' Championship at Hastings, Sussex.—Reutersphoto.

Adenauer Trip To U.S. Official Visit Next Month

Bonn, Mar. 9. Chancellor Konrad Adenauer will travel to the United States on a State visit in the first week of April, the first German Chief of State ever to visit the United States while in office.

The 77-year-old Chancellor believes that the West German Parliament will have ratified its peace treaty and the European Army Pact, under which the Republic will re-arm 500,000 soldiers, by that time.

But there is little hope that by then French-German relations will have shown much improvement.

Officially, reaction in Bonn to the Bonn meeting of the six Schuman Plan Foreign Ministers, to the decisions taken concerning French demands for supplementary protocols to the European Army Pact, and to talks between Dr. Adenauer and the French Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault, on the sticky Saar question, was one of satisfaction.

Unofficially, the attitude was the more cynical one of "wait and see."

This latter attitude was caused mainly by three facts:

WIDE OPPOSITION

1.—General Charles de Gaulle's repeated opposition, expressed in a Press conference in Paris on February 25 to the European Army idea.

2.—Reports from Paris that both parliamentary committees dealing with the European Army Pact and the West German peace treaty contain a majority of members opposed to those agreements.

3.—Paris newspaper editorials warning that France certainly did not retreat in Rome from her position that she must be given special privileges within the European Army.

On February 25 the Germans were highly optimistic at reports from Rome that the French were prepared to retreat on their demands for special privileges. By February 27, however, they had decided that the decision to embody the French requests in an exchange of letters rather than in formal protocols supplementary to the treaty had little meaning.

Newspapers generally warned that the real fight would not start until the European Defence Community interim committee in Paris set down to write the letters to be exchanged, and that only then could one see how far the French were prepared to retreat.

TO GO AHEAD

But—all pro-Government papers and most of the independent ones agreed that the Chancellor should now go ahead and push the treaties through a third parliamentary reading in Bonn without waiting either for the letters to be drawn up or for a settlement of the Saar question.

In Rome, Dr. Adenauer told newspapermen that that was just what he intended to do.

It now appears that the Bonn Parliament will ratify the treaties soon.

A Federal Press spokesman said that the Chancellor would be in the United States over Easter Sunday, indicating that he intended to leave for New York by ship about four days earlier. He will return to Germany by plane, although the length of his stay in the United States has not yet been determined.

Dr. Adenauer has long wished to visit the United States, but has preferred to go with a full hand of cards. If the Bonn Parliament has ratified the treaties by the time he leaves, and the French are still stalling by demanding privileges, Dr. Adenauer will have that loaded hand.—United Press.

Hurrying Up Approval

Washington, Mar. 9. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will probably approve Charles Bohlen as Ambassador to Moscow on Tuesday.

Chairman Wiley, Republican of Wisconsin, told reporters he knows of no opposition to Mr. Bohlen's appointment, but he said there may be some votes against confirmation in the Senate.

Senator Taft of Ohio, the Republican leader, will try to get Senate action on Mr. Bohlen's appointment by Wednesday because Secretary of State Dulles wants to hurry an American representative to post-Stalin Moscow.

Senator Langer (Republican, North Dakota), whose absence last week delayed committee action on the Bohlen nomination, will not oppose confirmation.—Associated Press.

Beria, Ruthless Policeman, A Red Symbol

New York, Mar. 9.

Lavrenty Pavlovitch Beria, Russia's new Minister of the Interior, is the foremost policeman in the foremost police State.

Whether he would like to extend his beat over the entire world is not known, but this fact is clear: Beria is fanatically dedicated to the dominance of the Soviet Union. He rubs out all resistance to his goals.

Beria, at the age of 53, is in charge of all police and the Kremlin's fifth column everywhere. He heads Russia's atomic energy programme.

Beria is a child of the last phase of the new Russian Empire. He belongs to the era when the ruthless policeman succeeded the wild-eyed revolutionist as the symbol of Communism.

Only 15 years ago he was scarcely known even in Russia. Stalin plucked him from relative obscurity. He had had his eye on him for years.

Stalin saw potential in man. Squat, bald and hard-mouthed, with a glittering place-nez perched on his flat nose, Beria looks as tough as he is.

He was born in Stalin's native Georgia, March 20, 1890, to a poor peasant couple.

QUICK PROMOTION

He got a degree in engineering and joined the Bolshevik Party. In 1920 he volunteered for service in the security police and rose quickly to become the C. P. U. (secret police) boss and then Party boss in the turbulent Caucasus area of Southern Russia.

There he served as Stalin's virtual regent for 15 years. It was the toughest spot in all of Russia where strong mountain peasants furiously resisted the new Communist way of life.

Stalin watched closely as Beria ruthlessly carried out the harsh measures of Soviet collectivisation.

He directed the creation of irrigation works and the building of factories. Then he drove mountain farmers into the factories and held them in line under strict discipline. He led in the introduction of new crops, stepped up the production of oil, ordered the taming of wild mountain tribes to the new collectivist life, and broke Moslem influence in Moslem centres. He put down rebellions and herded thousands of small land-owners off to Siberia in box-cars when they resisted the seizure of their farms.

When the great Moscow purge trials were over and Russia lay weakened by uncertainty, and fear, Stalin remembered the job Beria had done in the difficult Caucasus and called him to Moscow. There, it developed, he was to be one of the policymakers in the new empire.

Stalin was forging after the heat of the purges.

In 1939 Beria was promoted to the Inner Committee of Defence, which ran the war. One of his chief functions was responsibility for the morale of the Red Army.

WIDE POWERS

By 1940 he was a full member of the Politburo and obviously closer to Stalin than most of his colleagues. That year he was placed in charge of development of atomic energy. Shortly afterwards

three new Ministries—Internal Affairs, State Security and State Control—were created. All report to Beria.

As Chief Magistrate of terror in an Empire ruled by fear, Beria's powers extend as far as Russia's—and beyond. In his province are the estimated 12,000,000 prisoners in slave camps. He directs the purges of the satellite countries. His eyes are Russia's eyes and ears abroad.

The Russian police system is inextricably joined with every phase of Soviet life and extends into all spheres of both domestic and foreign activities. Through this and through the propaganda role in Soviet foreign policy.

This is the man who thundered to a Communist Party congress last October 7:

ANTI-AMERICAN

"American imperialists who have grown fat in two world wars, drunk with the idea of establishing their own world domination are again pushing the people into a world war although there is no doubt that in unleashing the war they are only speeding their downfall and their death."

Ten days later, when the old Politburo was replaced by a new Presidium, Beria was one of those named to full membership.

Little is known about Beria's personal life. Apparently he never has travelled outside the Soviet orbit. He is said to be a heavy drinker, to have an eye for a pretty woman, and to be convivial among friends.

One detail is known. As the boss of Russia's feared police, he is not immune to fear himself.

He is driven from his country home to his office in Lankhans Prison each day in a bullet-proof American limousine, its shades drawn. Two cars filled with bodyguards follow him. When his car stops the guards leap out and cluster around. All passengers must halt in their tracks. Then Beria leaps out of his car and scuttles into his office.—Associated Press.

BRITISH AID FOR JORDAN

London, Mar. 9. Britain will make Jordan an interest-free loan of £500,000 to help the Arab Kingdom in its five-year economic development plan beginning on April 1, 1953.

This was announced in the House of Commons today by Mr. Anthony Nutting, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Britain will also give Jordan a grant of £250,000 to help the Jordan Government balance its budget for 1953.

This will form part of the assistance under the Anglo-Jordan Treaty.—Reuters.

DELEGATE'S SPEECH QUERIED

London, Mar. 9.

Sir Richard Acland (Labour) asked Mr. Nutting, Foreign Under-Secretary, in the House of Commons today if he would make a further statement about the speech Sir John S. Bennett made at the Economic Co-operation, Asia and the Far East Conference at Bandung.

Sir John's speech, he said, showed that "he did warn South East Asian countries that they might have to make cuts in their development programmes and that they should try to finance remaining items out of restriction in consumption."

Mr. Nutting said Sir Richard's summary of the speech made by Sir John was slightly misleading. He did not suggest that development should be financed by restriction in consumption. Such a measure was advocated as a preferable alternative to deficit financing or, in other words, inflation.

Sir Richard said that John had been suggesting a combined policy of reducing the amount of development programme and cutting consumption, which meant abandoning the objectives published in the Colombo Plan.

Mr. Nutting said Sir John merely paid tribute to the importance of having a development programme.—Reuters.

Mourning Holds Up Traffic

Berlin, Mar. 9. The Soviets today halted traffic on the 110-mile international highway between Berlin and the West for four and a half hours as a sign of mourning for Josef Stalin.

Soviet border guards imposed their ban without warning at both the Berlin and Helmsdorf ends of the super-highway at 9 a.m. and lifted the ban at 1.30 p.m.

As a result hundreds of Berlin-bound and West-bound trucks and motorcars were backlogged at the Soviet checkpoints.

It was the first interference with Berlin traffic for months and at first Allied officials were uncertain how long the ban would be in force.

As the traffic resumed the Communist Police told the Western Police that the traffic had been halted so that border guards could attend ceremonies for Stalin which were held throughout East Germany.—United Press.

U.K.-PHILIPPINE NEGOTIATIONS

Manila, Mar. 9. Another meeting was held at noon in the Department of Foreign Affairs between representatives of the Philippine and British Governments concerning the proposed modification of the Philippine-United Kingdom alliance agreement.

A similar meeting was held last February 10 in the Department of Foreign Affairs here.—Reuters.

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Smart Woman

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"A WORLD OF GOLD"

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A Chinese Picture in Mandarin Dialogue

We cordially invite Miss Lee Mei to appear on the stage and sing the songs in each performance. She is starring in this picture.

TO-MORROW, REPEAT BY REQUEST

"HUSBAND'S DIARY"

記日夫丈

A Mandarin Picture

TO DELIGHT ALL EYES

THE ROSE OF BAGHDAD
IN COLOUR BY TECHNICOLOR
WITH
JULIE ANDREWS
enacting the leading role
Directed by
Anton Gino Domeneghini
Dialogue Direction by
William de Lane Lea
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GARY MERRILL
JANET WILKINS

Another Man's Poison

PRINCESS TO-MORROW

"I'M GOING TO SHUT YOUR MOUTH, BABY... AND THIS TIME IT WON'T BE WITH A KISS!"

When Dolle's delectable crosses bed-man Dan's murder... Personal property... economy!

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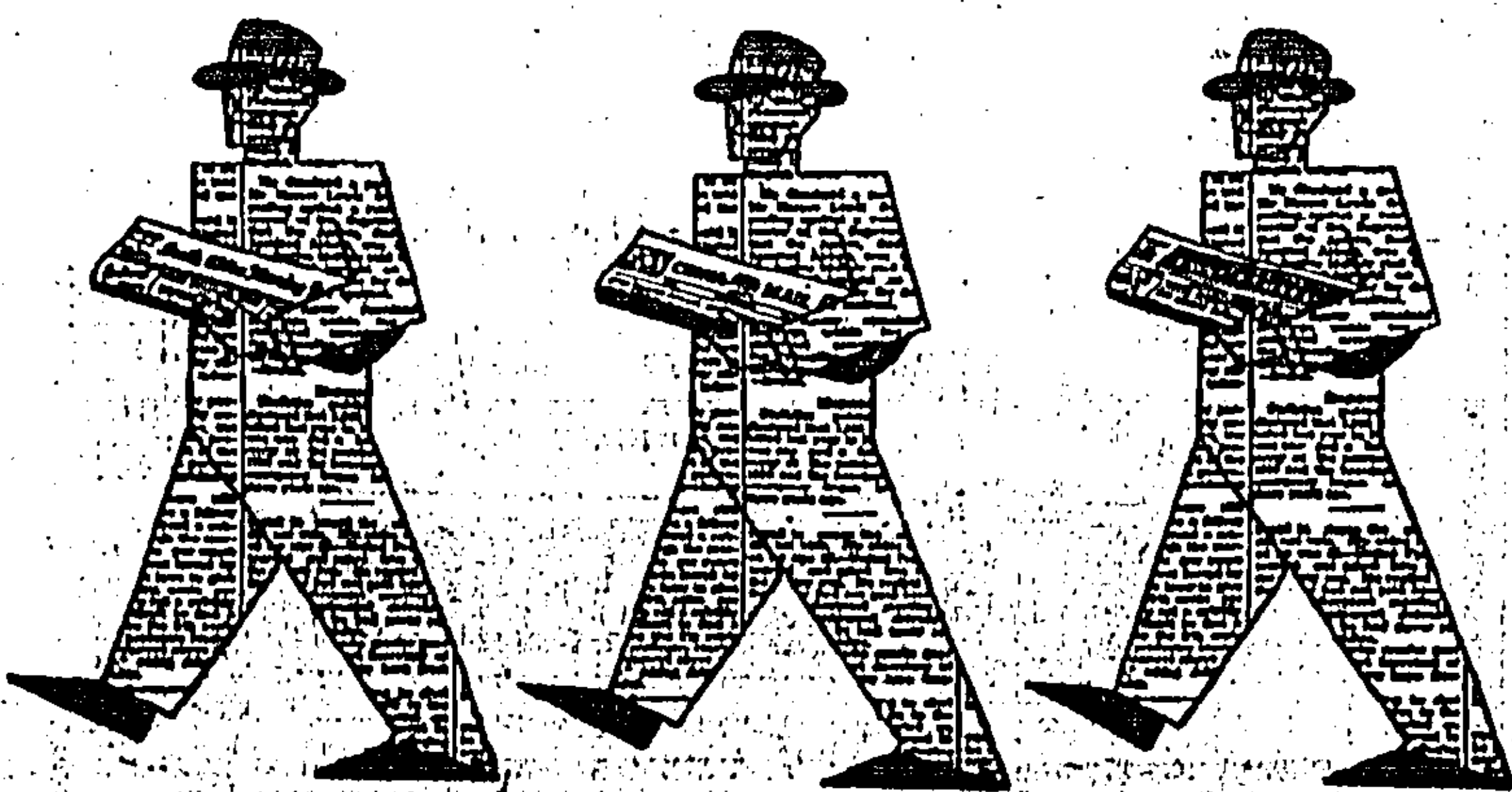
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THREE

SILENT

SALESMEN



Talk with a wife

THE STORY is told by Ralph Brown, of Scotland Yard. A man called Pitt, under sentence of death for killing a Soho girl, is trying to bargain for his life by offering to reveal the identity of a master spy called Leonidas. Going over the murder trail, Brown—pretending to be a reporter—meets a scar-faced Pole called Rashki. The next move is to see Pitt's wife. . .

Suddenly I was aware that she WANTED her husband to hang

MRS ANTONIA PITT just didn't look like a woman whose husband is due to be hanged for murder at the week-end.

We sat facing each other across a log fire in her cottage near Dorking about 11 o'clock this morning, and I had to admit to myself that I was puzzled by her attitude.

I had not expected to find her in tears, or dead drunk, or screaming the place down with hysteria. But I had not expected, either, to find her alone and I did presume that she would be showing some reaction to the fact that a house was drawing very light around the neck of the man she had married.

★

SOME murderers' wives dash to sign petitions. Others (the ones who love in spite of everything) take sick inside themselves with sorrow and despair, and you can see the ravages of grief on their faces.

Then there are the wives who, though they are careful not to admit it even to themselves, are glad that a nine o'clock walk will soon be making them single again.

All of them show some sign of emotion. And in the last few days before the execution, there are always hordes of friends and neighbours around to pat them on the shoulder.

For Antonia Pitt, on the other hand, it might have been just another week-day in Surrey. She was calm, almost serene. She sat on the edge of an armchair, swinging a shapely leg at me. Though she was dressed in jodhpurs and a jumper, she made me think of anything but horses.

I remembered the dossier I had read about her at Scotland Yard: "Age 39, ex-fashion model; W.A.A.F. during war; married American Air Force officer, divorced after three years; one daughter, living with father in Oklahoma; married Robert Isaac Pitt, departmental chief, Civil Service, 1947."

She said: "I still don't understand why you are here, Inspector." For the first time a flicker of anxiety passed over her lovely, well-groomed face. "Is it about my husband? Is it possible that they have found new evidence—that he may yet—?"

I shook my head. "Don't build any hopes on that, Mrs. Pitt. No, I am here because your husband has asked me to get him a wallet. He left it under the seat of your car. Perhaps we could go to the garage and find it."

"Oh, that," she went across the room to a desk by the window and rummaged in a drawer. Presently she came back and handed me a thin, leather wallet. "The police found it when they searched the car. They sent it back last week. What does Robert want with that—it's only got old photographs in it?"

I asked her if she minded if I looked inside, and then opened it. They were indeed old snapshots, most of them taken a long time ago; hiking groups, students, profiles against Montmartre and Florentine sky-lines.

But there were two other pictures among them—one a picture I had never seen before of Valentin Yuskov, a man I knew very well indeed. Three months ago I had the pleasure of politely throwing Mr. Yuskov out of the country on orders from the Government for having abused his position as councillor at the Soviet Embassy to pry secrets out of a Foreign Office code clerk.

THE other photograph was of an alien living in North London who, we were pretty sure, had taken Yuskov's place as Russia's contact man with Red spies in Britain.

"Recognise any of these people?" asked Mrs. Pitt casually, passing half a dozen snapshots to her.

She glanced at them. "Heavens, no, they were taken ages before I even met Robert."

I could have sworn she was telling the truth. I put the wallet in my pocket, wrote her a receipt for it, and got up to go. I now had no doubt that Robert Pitt had been in pretty close touch with the Russians, and that he knew who Leonidas was all right. But how to get the information out of him—without buying it with his life?

Antonia Pitt was watching me, speculation flitting at her smooth forehead. She was opening her mouth to say something when there was the sound of a car stopping outside. The door opened and in walked a young man. He was grinning as he came in. "Hallo, Toni darling," he shouted, and then stopped and was grinning no more.

It was Piotr Rashki, the Pole I met in a Soho alleyway at dawn yesterday. I glanced at Antonia Pitt. She was no longer the cool,



THIRD-DAY MOVES IN THE STORY OF THE MAN WHO SAID: THEY CAN'T HANG ME!

Illustrations by ROBB

calm, collected Surrey hostess. She was looking at Rashki, and it was as if his presence had lighted a fire inside her. She fairly glowed as she watched him, and if she was lovely before she looked beautiful now.

"What's this newspaperman doing here?" Rashki asked, coming towards me. "Newspaperman, Peter?" said Mrs. Pitt. "This is Inspector Brown from Scotland Yard." And, turning to me: "Let me introduce you to an old friend, Piotr Rashki. We met during the war when I was in the W.A.A.F. and Peter was a pilot. Rashki had recovered himself, and though the grin did not come back, he held out his hand with some show of amiability. Neither of us mentioned the previous meeting.

Antonia Pitt gestured for him to go inside, and then began to say goodbye to me. The glow died out of her face and she was cool again as she said: "Inspector, is there really any chance for Robert at all—a stay of execution, I mean?" Only there wasn't really any sympathy in her voice. As I looked into those grey eyes I felt cold. I was suddenly aware that Antonia Pitt wanted her husband to hang.

ON the drive back to London I started things jumping. I had my radio operator alert a patrol car to pick up Rashki's trap once he left Mrs. Pitt's cottage and report his movements. Henceforth I was going to take no chances with him.

At the Yard they were waiting for me, and it was trouble. "Downing Street has been on the phone," said my assistant. "I hear the P.M. is snorting like a bull and screaming for blood."

I told him to get the Minister on the private wire. "Bad news, sir?" "It couldn't be worse," he said. "A dispatch rider has just been through from the research centre with an SOS from Riddell." Riddell was the wing-commander in charge of Security at the atomic station. "You know the Bello bomb?"

My heart missed a beat. "The new one?" "Yes, the new one," said the Minister. "I don't need to tell you how secret that new cartridge is, how vital it is to our atomic research. Neither the Russians nor anyone else has anything like it. That cartridge completely solves all the problems with a big bomb. It puts this country—"

EVEN though he was a Minister, I had to interrupt. "I know all about that, sir. What's happened? Has it gone?" "Yes, Brown, I think it has. You know how we inventoried every scrap of material we brought back from Australia after the Monte Bello explosion? Well, Riddell conducted another

inventory yesterday. A detailed plan of the cartridge is missing. So is a small sample of the new material from which it was made."

"I caught my breath. 'When did it disappear? Has there been a search?'"

"Yes, yes," said the Minister. "We know the plan and the material were there a week ago, but that's all. Every man who came near the stores has been on the grill, but they haven't given us a clue."

When I put down the telephone, I buzzed for my assistant. He came in, and when I saw what was under his arm I felt a chill crawling over me. "Two special despatches from Group JIC," he said.

I BROKE the seals and looked at the short communications which they contained. I knew even before I read them that, coming on top of my conversation with the Minister, here was something I wasn't going to like. SPECIAL DESPATCH TO RECIPIENTS IN GROUP JIC ONE PLUS, said the first one. THIS MESSAGE IS RESTRICTED. IT MUST NOT BE COMMUNICATED TO ANYONE OUTSIDE YOUR GROUP. IT MUST NOT BE FILED. MESSAGE FOLLOWS.

At five and a half minutes past five a.m. today, from a station operating in West London and understood to be in communication with the U.S.S.R., the following message in alien cypher was intercepted: "Hallo, George. Hallo, George. Leonidas calling. Leonidas calling. I have obtained special material. It will come the freedom route. It will come the freedom route. Letter also which please deliver. END MESSAGE."

I took up the other message. This one started with the same preamble about secrecy, and then went on:—

At 10.20 a.m. today, from a station believed to be the high-power transmitter at Kaunas, Lithuania, the following message beamed to this country in alien cypher was intercepted: "George calling Leonidas. Message received. Message received. We await material. Let's will be delivered. She is well. Let's will be delivered. She is well." END MESSAGE.

I told my assistant to get the Minister on the private wire; though I did not relish telling him that the missing plan and sample were almost certainly in the hands of Leonidas, and would soon be on the way to Russia. How had Leonidas done it? Who was he? And how was he going to get the material out?

There was a man in the condemned cell with a simple answer to all those three questions. All the Minister had to do was sign a document and send me with it to Fentonville and Robert Pitt would talk. With one piece of paper, we could trap Leonidas and save Britain from mortal danger.

Tomorrow:
Prison Scene

R.M. MacColl's COLUMN

Socko! and round goes the dean

EAGER to hear the Red Dean of Canterbury in mellifluous full cry—a treat which had somehow eluded me down the years—I made the pilgrimage the other night to Harringway Arena, where 10,000 comrades were celebrating the anniversary of something or other.



The dean was well worth the price of admission—whether discussing the cost of a meal in "People's China," talking of consumer-goods output in Bulgaria, or revealing that Russia is "making the desert bloom like a rose."

He put over what is described in American show business as a "socko" job.

Some of the other speakers appeared to forget that, as the platform was on the boxing ring and thus in the middle of the arena, they were turning their backs on half the audience during their harangues.

Not so the dean, who slowly rotated as he spoke, thus giving all a fair share of his presence.

As I watched I kept wondering of whom his speaking technique reminded me. He puts a great deal into it. When he mentions a great new Soviet power plant the dean himself becomes the power plant, arms outflung and eyes ablaze.

When he mocked the United States for allowing the Dust Bowl to happen and her "soil to blow away," I thought the dean was going to blow himself out of the stadium in the illustration.

Then I realised—Reginald Gardiner, the man who imitates wallpaper with an expression and an airship with a gesture. Better watch out, Reggie, you've got quite a rival in Reddie!

You English!

I AM writing this column from Belgium, where I am investigating the royal crisis, and you might like to know what is still regarded as a typical Englishman here.

One of the Brussels newspapers carries a piece about a young Belgian who plays Soccer for Portsmouth and it is said of him: He has acquired a completely English manner—very phlegmatic and very courteous.

So charming

CROWDS gathered on the pavement in the main shopping street of Brussels attracted by one of the most charmingly original window displays I have seen lately.

Scores of brightly hued live birds flutter and preen themselves on the silver-painted boughs of a real tree.

What does the shop sell? Furniture. And there is a thick

Minor hazard

I HAD forgotten one of the minor hazards of life in a country of two official languages. When I went to see the film of "Yvanhoe" in the original version, the superimposed captions on the screen were in both French and Flemish.

Now, by the time a piece of dialogue like "Rather than submit to your advances I shall cast myself from your battlements" has been written in twice you can just about see the top of Elizabeth Taylor's pretty head.

That apostrophe

AS you stroll around Brussels you can believe that Belgium has a third official language. English. There cannot be many cities of this size outside the British Isles which have such a mass of advertising for British drinks of all sorts.

But, as so often with our Continental friends, the British apostrophe gives a lot of trouble. One is confronted with such unconvincing appeals as "Drink Scotch's Ales."

Interpretation

A STORY reaches me of an Englishman who, on his first visit to America, spent a morning browsing through the comic sections of the newspapers. As you may know, there is a

hallowed vocabulary for American comics—"Pow!" or "Zowie!" when somebody gets clobbered, and the comic strip dogs never go "Bow, wow," but always "Arf, arf."

Asked what he made of his investigation, the Englishman is alleged to have replied: "Funny thing, but all your dogs appear to be cockneys."

Mother and son

BELGIUM is the only country I have ever heard of that has a mother and son in Parliament at the same time.

Paul Henri Spaak, the former Prime Minister and active in the Council of Europe and other international organisations, is undoubtedly familiar to most of you from pictures in the newspapers (a pudgy, bustling figure). He sits in the Lower Chamber.

His mother, Mme Marie Spaak, is a member of Belgium's Senate—she is, in fact, its doyenne. In her seventies, Mme Spaak plays a leading part in debates concerning public morals.

Whose pleasure?

IN a restaurant where I dined there is a tank near the doorway in which swim live trout awaiting the pleasure of the customers.

When I commented on their remarkable size and evident robustness—a companion remarked: "Yes, here it is a question whether the diner picks the fish or the fish picks the diner."

Trevor Evans

Pollitt's Date on Moscow's Calendar

HARRY POLLITT has been general secretary of the British Communist Party since 1929, which is 24 years if you ignore—as the more kindly or the more forgetful do—that little episode in 1939, when he was out of favour for more than a year for mistakenly thinking the war against Hitler was a righteous crusade.

Now Mr Pollitt gets the accolade of recognition from the Kremlin. For the first time in his long and useless political career Harry gets a mention and what purports to be a

line-drawing "likeness" in the calendar produced by the State Political Publisher in Moscow. It will remind the faithful throughout Russia and satellite countries that November 21 that on the following day it will be Harry Pollitt's 33rd birthday.

Obviously this gracious remembrance of a birthday which generally evokes no particular comment—after all, what's so special about 33?—means that Harry Pollitt has not only been forgiven for any past sins of omission or commission but that the authorities want their world to know that Harry is up among the stalwarts of the Communist world.

It cannot be that Moscow thinks he needs a boost, be-

cause his latest annual report speaks of slow progress and feelings of helplessness and pessimism among the comrades in Britain.

To begin with the calendar seems to have been prepared before Pollitt wrote his report. Second, there is little evidence that Moscow extends sympathy to a comrade in the doldrums. But further evidence comes of Moscow's interest in British Communist celebrities. The Red Dean, Dr. Hewlett Johnson, and R. Palme Dutt, vice-chairman of the British Communist Party, get a picture and a column of approval in the latest edition of the Great Soviet Encyclopedia.

For many years the British comrades have been outside the

main stream of Cominform activities. They were in isolation, which they sought to describe as splendid because it signified, they claimed, that they were recognised as being able to stand on their own feet. Even the top Communists in Britain boasted, as evidence of their independence, no doubt, that they were never, never, never invited to meet Soviet diplomatic representatives in Britain, nor to go to receptions at the Soviet Embassy in Millions' Row.

Surely this isolation cannot continue now. Harry is in the calendar and the dean and

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Object of This Bid
Has Double Purpose

NORTH 22	
QJ97642	22
KJ5	
K65	
None	
WEST	
QJ42	8
Q109	3
KJ1095	10
EAST	
QJ3	8
AJ84	10
A87632	10
SOUTH (D)	
AK103	10
AK108	10
732	10
Q4	10
East-West vul.	
South	West
Pass	Pass
Opening lead—4-J	

By OSWALD JACOBY

I will discuss bidding according to the point-count method so that beginners and average players can see how the experts bid. Just in case you're not familiar with the point-count, here it is: let count points for each ace in your hand; 3 for each king; 2 for each queen; 1 for each jack. There are 10 points in the entire deck, and 40 points in the entire deck. You and your partner usually need 26 points to make a game, 33 points for a small slam, 37 for a grand slam.

In today's hand the bidding lesson is furnished by North's jump to four spades. This shows very strong trump support (usually five or more trumps) in a hand with distributional strength but not more than 8 points in high cards.

The object of such a bid is partly to set a makeable contract and partly to prevent the opponents from entering the auction.

In this case East is effectively shut out. East cannot afford to bid five clubs singlehanded, but he might have been tempted to enter the auction if he had been given a cheaper chance. At five clubs East would be set only one trick, a paying sacrifice.

There is a good lesson likewise in the play of the hand. When West opens the jack of clubs, declarer must not ruff in the dummy. Instead dummy must discard a low heart.

East wins with the ace of clubs and returns a heart, which South wins with the ace. Declarer draws one round of trumps, cashes the king of hearts, and leads the ten of hearts through West. When West plays low (his best play), declarer simply discards a diamond from the dummy.

When this play succeeds, the contract is better, for declarer can lose only two diamond tricks. Even if the cards are so placed that East can win the third round of hearts with the queen, declarer still makes the contract.

East is then endplayed, since a diamond return gives dummy a diamond trick while a club return gives declarer a ruff and a discard.

Declarer loses his contract if he ruffs the first club trick in the dummy. He will eventually lose a heart trick to West, and then a shift to diamonds will give the defenders three diamond tricks.

CARD SERVICE

Q—The bidding has been: West North East South West
1 Heart Pass 1 Spade Pass
2 Spades Pass
You, South, hold: Spades A-Q-J-5-3, Hearts K-2, Diamonds A-5-3, Clubs 7-4-2. What do you do?

A—Bid three diamonds. You are trying to hide at a slam without getting past game. If your partner has club strength and a maximum for his bidding up to this moment, you may be able to reach a makeable slam.

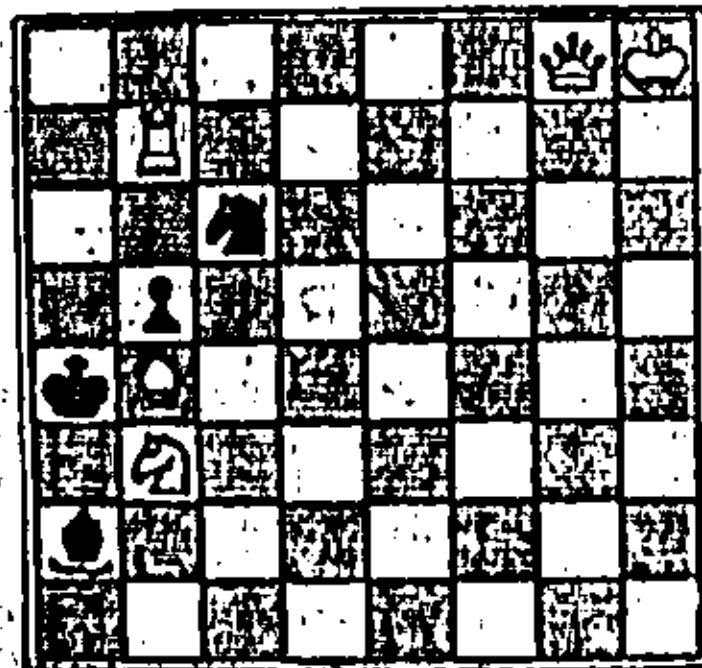
TODAY'S QUESTION

The bidding has been: West North East South West
1 Heart Pass 1 Spade Pass
2 Spades Pass
You, South, hold: Spades K-J-7-4, Hearts 5-3, Diamonds Q-8-6, Clubs 6-4-3-2. What do you do?

Answer Tomorrow

CHESS PROBLEM

By A. J. LEVETT
Black, 4 pieces



White, 5 pieces.
White to play: mate in two.
Solution to yesterday's problem: 1. Q-B7; 2. R-B4; 3. R-B4; 4. R-B4; 5. R-B4; 6. R-B4; 7. R-B4; 8. R-B4; 9. R-B4; 10. R-B4; 11. R-B4; 12. R-B4; 13. R-B4; 14. R-B4; 15. R-B4; 16. R-B4; 17. R-B4; 18. R-B4; 19. R-B4; 20. R-B4; 21. R-B4; 22. R-B4; 23. R-B4; 24. R-B4; 25. R-B4; 26. R-B4; 27. R-B4; 28. R-B4; 29. R-B4; 30. R-B4; 31. R-B4; 32. R-B4; 33. R-B4; 34. R-B4; 35. R-B4; 36. R-B4; 37. R-B4; 38. R-B4; 39. R-B4; 40. R-B4; 41. R-B4; 42. R-B4; 43. R-B4; 44. R-B4; 45. R-B4; 46. R-B4; 47. R-B4; 48. R-B4; 49. R-B4; 50. R-B4; 51. R-B4; 52. R-B4; 53. R-B4; 54. R-B4; 55. R-B4; 56. R-B4; 57. R-B4; 58. R-B4; 59. R-B4; 60. R-B4; 61. R-B4; 62. R-B4; 63. R-B4; 64. R-B4; 65. R-B4; 66. R-B4; 67. R-B4; 68. R-B4; 69. R-B4; 70. R-B4; 71. R-B4; 72. R-B4; 73. R-B4; 74. R-B4; 75. R-B4; 76. R-B4; 77. R-B4; 78. R-B4; 79. R-B4; 80. R-B4; 81. R-B4; 82. R-B4; 83. R-B4; 84. R-B4; 85. R-B4; 86. R-B4; 87. R-B4; 88. R-B4; 89. R-B4; 90. R-B4; 91. R-B4; 92. R-B4; 93. R-B4; 94. R-B4; 95. R-B4; 96. R-B4; 97. R-B4; 98. R-B4; 99. R-B4; 100. R-B4; 101. R-B4; 102. R-B4; 103. R-B4; 104. R-B4; 105. R-B4; 106. R-B4; 107. R-B4; 108. R-B4; 109. R-B4; 110. R-B4; 111. R-B4; 112. R-B4; 113. R-B4; 114. R-B4; 115. R-B4; 116. R-B4; 117. R-B4; 118. R-B4; 119. R-B4; 120. R-B4; 121. R-B4; 122. R-B4; 123. R-B4; 124. R-B4; 125. R-B4; 126. R-B4; 127. R-B4; 128. R-B4; 129. R-B4; 130. R-B4; 131. R-B4; 132. R-B4; 133. R-B4; 134. R-B4; 135. R-B4; 136. R-B4; 137. R-B4; 138. R-B4; 139. R-B4; 140. R-B4; 141. R-B4; 142. R-B4; 143. R-B4; 144. R-B4; 145. R-B4; 146. R-B4; 147. R-B4; 148. R-B4; 149. R-B4; 150. R-B4; 151. R-B4; 152. R-B4; 153. R-B4; 154. R-B4; 155. R-B4; 156. R-B4; 157. R-B4; 158. R-B4; 159. R-B4; 160. R-B4; 161. R-B4; 162. R-B4; 163. R-B4; 164. R-B4; 165. R-B4; 166. R-B4; 167. R-B4; 168. R-B4; 169. R-B4; 170. R-B4; 171. R-B4; 172. R-B4; 173. R-B4; 174. R-B4; 175. R-B4; 176. R-B4; 177. R-B4; 178. R-B4; 179. R-B4; 180. R-B4; 181. R-B4; 182. R-B4; 183. R-B4; 184. R-B4; 185. R-B4; 186. R-B4; 187. R-B4; 188. R-B4; 189. 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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(Butterfield & Swire (Hongkong) Ltd.)

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO			
"FENGTIEN"	Kobe, Osaka, Nagoya & Yokohama	5 p.m. 10th Mar.	
"HANYANG"	Bangkok	10 a.m. 11th Mar.	
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 11th Mar.	
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 13th Mar.	
"FOOCHOW"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	8 a.m. 14th Mar.	
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai, Yokohama, Osaka & Kobe	10 a.m. 14th Mar.	
"SOOCHOW"	Keelung	10 a.m. 14th Mar.	
"SHENGKING"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 14th Mar.	
"HUPEI"	Bangkok	10 a.m. 21st Mar.	
"SZECHUEN"	Djakarta, Semarang, Sourabaya & Macassar	10 a.m. 23rd Mar.	
"FUNGING"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	8 a.m. 26th Mar.	
"POYANG"		10 a.m. 2nd Apr.	

* Sails from Custodian Wharf

ARRIVALS FROM			
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	Noon 10th Mar.	
"ANKING"	Singapore	7 a.m. 11th Mar.	
"FOOCHOW"	Yokohama & Balik	3 p.m. 12th Mar.	
"SOOCHOW"	Bangkok	12th Mar.	
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 16th Mar.	
"HUPEI"	Tientsin	10th Mar.	

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO			
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	23rd Mar.	
"CHANGHAI"	Japan	25th Mar.	
"TAIPING"	Sydney & Melbourne	25th Mar.	
ARRIVALS FROM			
"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	19th Mar.	
"CHANGHAI"	Australia & Manila	22nd Mar.	
"TAIPING"	Yokohama	23rd Mar.	

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said.			
"MENTOR"	Liverpool & Glasgow	14th Mar.	
"ALCINOUS"	Liverpool & Dublin	24th Mar.	
"ANTIOCHUS"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	27th Mar.	
"PATROCCLUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th Apr.	
"AUTOLYCUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	14th Apr.	
"LAOMEDON"	Dublin & Liverpool	24th Apr.	

Scheduled Sailings from Europe			
Sails	Departs	Arrives	
"ANTIOCHUS"	Liverpool	12th Mar.	
"PATROCCLUS"	Sailed	10th Mar.	
"AUTOLYCUS"	do	23rd Mar.	
"LAOMEDON"	do	20th Mar.	
"ANCHISES"	do	8th Apr.	
"PERSEUS"	do	13th Apr.	
"ASTYANAX"	18th Mar.	22nd Apr.	
"AENEAS"	24th Mar.	29th Apr.	

Loading Glasgow, before Liverpool. S. Loading Swanes, before Liverpool. Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

"DONA AURORA"	17th Mar.
"DONA ALICIA"	4th Apr.
SAILING FOR KINGSTON, NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL.	
"HAINAN"	20th Mar.
"ACAMEMNON"	5th Apr.

Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives H.K. (on return)
H.K. Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	7.30 a.m. Mon. 7.15 a.m. Tues.	
	(Connects at Bangkok with U.B.A. to Hongkong)	
H.K. Hanoi/Haiphong (DC-3)	10.00 a.m. Tues. 2.45 p.m. Wed.	
H.K. Saigon/Singapore (DC-3)	11.00 a.m. Tues. 3.00 p.m. Wed.	
H.K. Manila/B.N. Europe (DC-3)	6.30 a.m. Tues. Fri. 3.45 p.m. Wed. Sat.	

All the above subject to Alteration without notice.

For passage and Freight Particulars please apply to
CONNAGHT RD. C Tel: 30331/8
 BRANCH OFFICE: 50, Connaught Rd. West, 25875, 32144, 24878

BEN LINE

ARRIVALS

FROM	DUE
"BENCLEUCH" U.K. via Singapore	In Port.
"BENLEDI" U.K.	12th Mar.
"BENALDER" Japan	16th Mar.
"BENVANNOCI" U.K.	on or abt. 17th Mar.
"BENLAVERS" U.K.	1st Apr.
"BENCLEUCH" Japan	6th Apr.
"BENARTY" U.K. via Singapore	9th Apr.
"BENAVON" U.K. via Singapore	10th Apr.

SAILINGS

	Loading on or abt.
"BENCLEUCH" Kure, Kobe & Yokohama	11th Mar.
"BENLEDI" Direct to Singapore, thence London, Antwerp and Hamburg.	14th Mar.
"BENALDER" Direct to Singapore, thence Liverpool, Glasgow, Rotterdam and Hull.	19th Mar.
"BENVANNOCI" Avonmouth, London & Hull.	21st Mar.
"BENLAVERS" Direct to Singapore, thence Havre, London and Rotterdam.	4th Apr.
"BENCLEUCH" Direct to Singapore, thence Genoa, Liverpool, Antwerp and Hamburg.	7th Apr.
"BENARTY" Genoa, Liverpool, Glasgow and Rotterdam.	12th Apr.

* Calls Manila, Tawau and Sandakan.
 † Calls Manila, Cebu, Tawau and Sandakan.
 All vessels accept cargo for Aden, Suez and Port Said.
W. R. LOXLEY & CO., (CHINA) LTD.
 York Building, Agents Telephone: 34195

CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG PUBLISHED DAILY (AFTERNOONS)

Price, 20 cents per copy.
 Saturdays 30 cents
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 Postage: China and Macao \$2.00 per month, U.K., British Possessions and other countries \$7.00 per month.
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 Salisbury Road, Telephone: 3243.

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 20 WORDS \$4.00
 for 1 DAY PREPAID
 ADDITIONAL INSERTIONS \$1.50 PER DAY
 10 cents PER WORD OVER 20
 Births, Deaths, Marriages, Personal \$5.00 per insertion not exceeding 25 words, 25 cents each additional word.
 ALTERNATE INSERTIONS 10% EXTRA
 If not prepaid a booking fee of 50 cents is charged.

WANTED, KNOWN

PLEASE SEND any article you can spare or have no further use for, to be included in the Annual Humbug Sale to be held on behalf of The Hongkong Society for the Protection of Children. Address: S.P.C., Main Office, First Floor, Land Investment Company, Gloucester Building. Please send something.

FOR SALE

HALF PRICE. A few remaining Appointment and Desk Diaries and Day Pads. South China Morning Post, Ltd. Hong Kong and Kowloon.

TO ADVERTISERS

SUNDAY POST-HERALD Space for commercial advertising should be booked not later than noon on Wednesdays.

For the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST and the CHINA MAIL, 48 hours before date of publication.

Special Announcements and Classified Advertisements as usual.

U.S. Co-Operatives To Oppose Private Ownership Move

San Francisco, Mar. 9.

Representatives of almost 1,000 co-operatively-owned electric power systems in the United States have decided to fight any attempt by the Eisenhower Administration to turn their properties over to private capital.

They fear that the privately-owned companies will now seek to recover the ground which they lost during the New Deal and Fair Deal Administrations of President Roosevelt and President Truman.

Members of the National Rural Electric Co-operative Association therefore resolved during their annual convention

to fight any effort to reduce, halt or "liquidate" the public and co-operatively-owned power systems.

Each member of the Association is a locally-owned, locally-managed, non-profit organization which seeks to give the farmers engaged in generating, transmission, and distribution of electricity at low cost.

About 950 co-operatives distribute energy which they purchase wholesale from a variety of sources, including privately owned utility companies, and federal generating units. Forty-two of the co-operatives are engaged in generating, transmission, and distribution of energy.

They have made electrical energy available to 3,875,000 farms, or 88.1 per cent of all the farms in the United States.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per "BENCLEUCH"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godowns, where it will be at consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs Carmichael & Clarke, at 10 a.m. 13th March, 1953.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 14th March, 1953, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 28th March, 1953, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO., (CHINA) LTD.
 Agents
 Ben Line Steamers, Ltd.
 Hongkong, 9th March, 1953.

Still to be served are 970,000 farms and other rural establishments.

In the Pacific States of California, Washington, and Oregon, the question of whether the natural hydro-electric resources should be developed by public or private funds was one of the major issues of the recent presidential campaign.

Eisenhower took a non-committal stand on the issue. But those who purport to speak for his Administration have tried as though they desire to "liquidate" the public power projects and turn over their operation to privately-owned companies.

The Republican Party is traditionally the government representative of "big business" in the United States. In the past, when it was in power, it did little or nothing to develop public power projects. The Roosevelt Truman Democrats gave full support to public power development and thereby won the ire of the privately-owned companies.

HUGE DEMAND

Some interpreted the Republican victory of last November as a mandate for the government to cease its power financing—and also to sell the existing utilities to private capital.

Members of the National Rural Electric Co-operative Association know that they have years, if not generations of work ahead of them.

The demand for energy in rural areas has increased beyond all expectations. Farmers who already have electric current are just beginning really to put it to its most useful purposes for producing food and fibre. According to Mr Clyde Ellis, the Executive Manager of the Association, "on the average they are consuming about 20 per cent more current each year, which, compounded, is about a 100 per cent increase every four years. This seems to be true whether a farmer has had electricity one year or several.—Reuter.

P&O B.I.E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CARTHAGE"	6th February	2nd April
"CORFU"	1st April	4th May
"CANTON"	30th April	1st June
Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore		
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CANTON"	15th March	13th April
"CARTHAGE"	6th April	6th May
"CORFU"	6th May	6th June
"CANTON"	6th June	6th July

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards from UK	Due	For
"SOUDAN"	10th March	Japan
"SINGAPORE"	20th March	Japan
Homewards	Sails	For
"SURAT"	12th March	Singapore, Penang, Port Swettenham, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"SOUDAN"	10th April	

With liberty to call at Belawan before or after Straits Ports and at Bombay if convenient.

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BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"SIRDIANA"	due 12th Mar.	from Calcutta, Rangoon, & Straits
"WARORA"	sails 13th Mar.	for Japan
	due 6th Apr.	from Japan
	sails 7th Apr.	for Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta & Chittagong

P. & O.B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"OLINDA"	due 11th Mar.	from Japan
	sails 12th Mar.	for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Khorramshahr, Basrah & P. Gulf Ports via Bombay
"UMARIA"	due 21st Mar.	from P. Gulf, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore for Japan
"OZARDA"	sails 22nd Mar.	from Japan
	due 1st Apr.	for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay & Karachi
	sails 2nd Apr.	

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

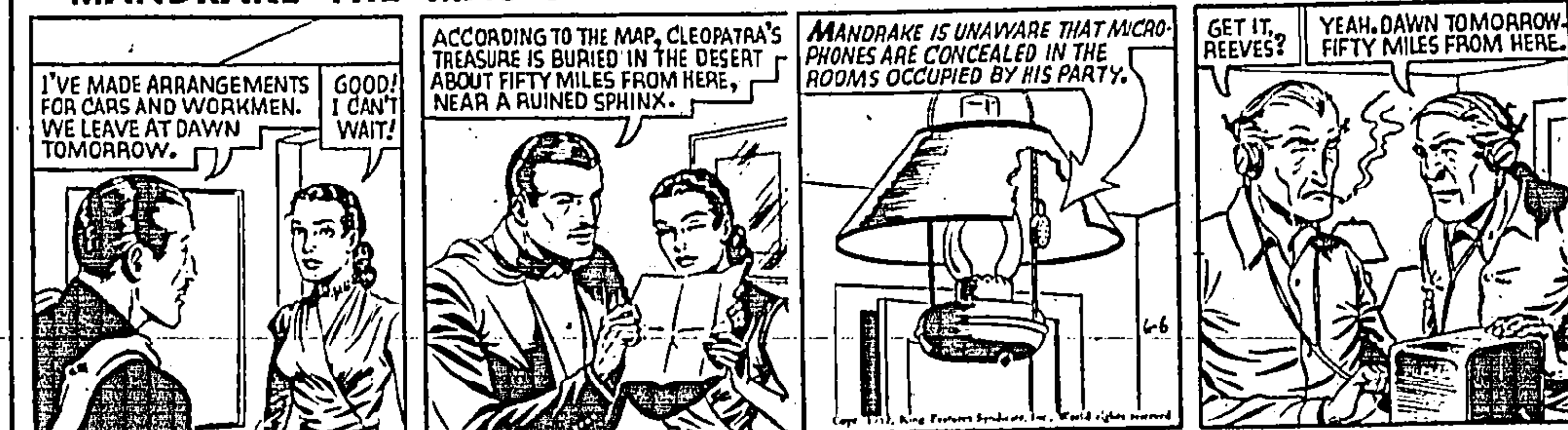
"NELLORE"	sails 11th Mar.	for Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide
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All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

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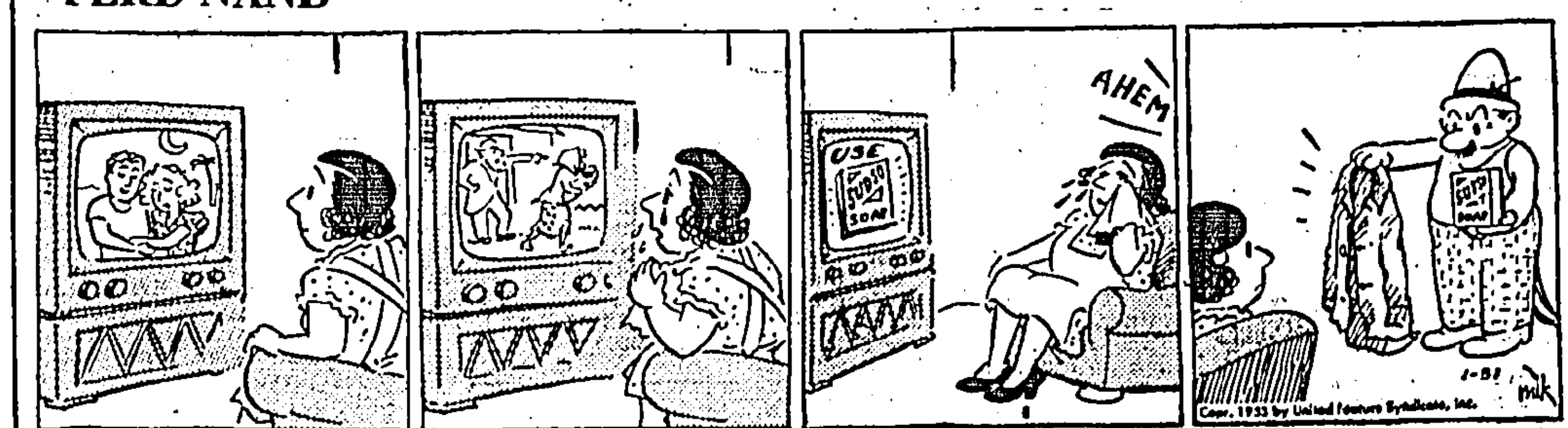
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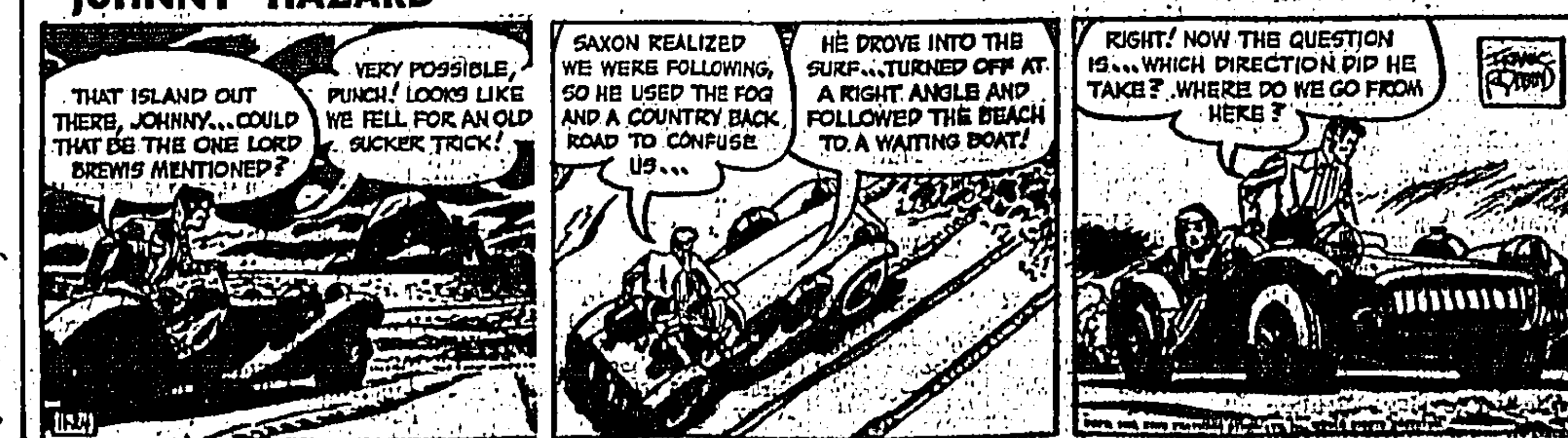
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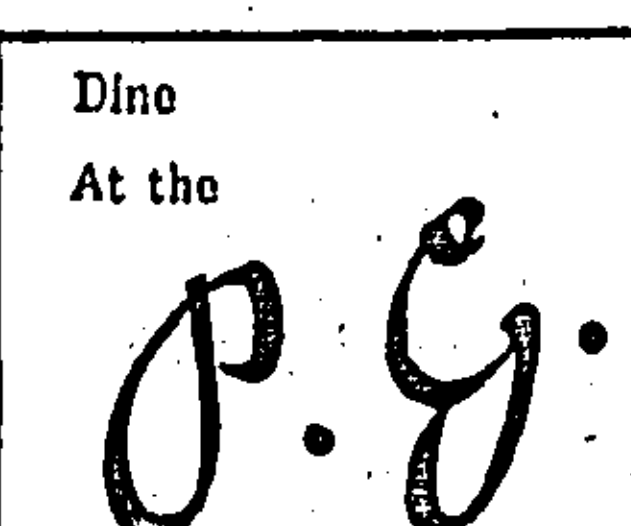


JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



Dine At the



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SENATORS OPPOSE TAFT PLAN

Washington, Mar. 9.

Two Senators today opposed a general investigation of the Korean war as proposed by Senator Robert Taft, Republican leader in the Senate. Mr. William Knowland (Republican, California), Chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, said: "We should concentrate on ammunition and not expose our hand with a general investigation."

Mr. Mike Monroney (Democrat, Oklahoma) said: "The inquiry would amount to 'telegraphing our punches.'"

In a Korean policy debate on television, they commented on Senator Taft's proposal to broaden and consolidate a number of studies already going on. This followed testimony by General James Van Fleet, former Commander of the 8th Army in Korea, that there was a serious ammunition shortage during the 22 months he was in Korea.—Reuter.

Tito Getting First Jets

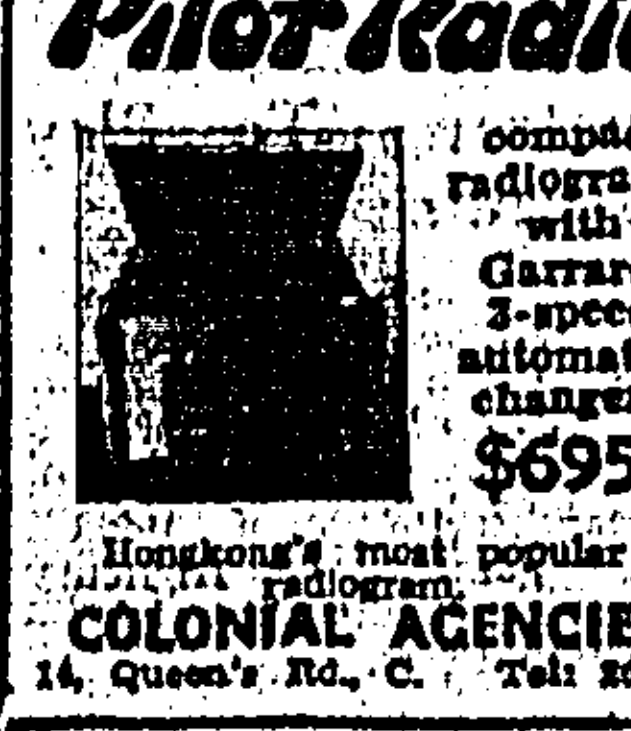
Belgrade, Mar. 9.

The Yugoslav Air Force will tomorrow receive its first jet planes under the U.S. military aid programme.

Apart from a single jet plane, which they constructed themselves last year, the Yugoslavs are believed to possess no other up-to-date planes.

Russian Mig-16 jets have been reported among the Yugoslav fighters which the Yugoslavs say have been violating their air space along the Bulgarian and Hungarian borders.—Reuter.

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 14, Queen's Rd., C. Tel: 2310

Guiana Mining Project

Georgetown, Mar. 9.
Deep in the heart of British Guiana's jungles, Kennametal International Inc., an American company, is spending more than \$300,000 to set up a mining town producing columbite and tantalite, both strategic minerals.

The company is prepared to spend an eventual \$1,000,000 in an effort to see the 7,500 acres in the Runging district yield 2,000 tons of ore a month.

The entire mining town has been mapped out by a London surveyor, Gordon Dove. The company's staff is composed of 10 technicians including geologists and engineers. Other employees are some 10 Negroes and jungle Indians.

These have assisted in the construction of roads to carry the heavy machinery. Huge aluminium sluice boxes have been installed to provide for efficient filtration of the gravel in which the columbite is embedded.

About 35,000 lbs. of gravel yields one lb. of columbite and tantalite. These minerals will be used to produce a new metal alloy known as kentalium—light, strong, heat-resisting material now being tested by jet engine manufacturers.

In a statement Mr. Philip M. McKenna, president of Kennametal Inc., expressed confidence that his new product can triple the power output of jet and gas engines, and greatly prolong their useful life.

He said: "Kentalium is a powdered metal product which is about 60 per cent titanium carbide and 30 per cent nickel, plus some columbite and other minerals.

"It has out-performed current super-alloys in high temperature operations such as in jet engines. It is being examined by virtually all jet manufacturers. Recent results indicate that kentalium may well be the solution to many high temperature problems."—London Express Service.

LONDON TIN MARKET

London, Mar. 9.
The tin market was steady today. Turnover was 65 tons including 25 tons for cash. Prices closed at the end of the official morning session as follows:—
Spot tin, buyers 558½
Spot tin, sellers 559
Business done at 559-560
Three-month tin, buyers 511½
Business done at 511
Settlement 502½
—United Press.

Trade Increase Means Better Labour Outlook

London, Mar. 9.
Though the National Dock Labour Board's temporary release scheme has not proved effective in getting rid of surplus dock labour, conditions in the industry seem more favourable.

When the scheme was introduced last December, it was stated that 12,000 of the 80,000 men had on average been surplus during the year, compared with less than 5,000 in 1951. Rather than sack redundant workers, the Board offered to release them for periods.

Only 300 took advantage of the scheme in the first month and it was adjusted to allow them to go for shorter periods than was originally intended. Up to last Monday a further 370 left.

London lost 166 and Liverpool 133, so the exodus from the rest of the 84 ports was not impressive. On the other hand, the surplus—over 10,000 in the last quarter of 1952—has ranged between 8,000 and 14,000 this year in what are commonly regarded as the lean weeks.

So far as a norm for port activity can be established January and February are slack months. Once the Baltic ports are unfrozen timber imports increase. Perishable goods from the Continent multiply, building up to peaks of trade in the summer.

With manpower calls varying so much from day to day, the port employers believe a labour surplus of 7,000 is necessary. Jobs do not dovetail conveniently and cannot wait for gains.

From May the men will be taking their holidays and further reducing the force throughout the summer. Trade

Industrialists Join Unions In Rejecting Double-Shift Plan

London, Mar. 9.
Prominent British industrialists have joined the trade unions in giving a lukewarm reception to the Government's effort to persuade certain sections of industry to adopt the double-shift method of working.

The Government's proposal was aimed at reducing production costs and increasing exports. The Trades Union Congress refused to endorse a general appeal to industry to adopt two-shift working. But it agreed with other members of the National Joint Advisory Council to the Ministry of Labour that the question is one for individual firms to decide in consultation with their workers.

The case for extending the double-shift system was outlined by the Minister of Labour, Sir Walter Monckton, at a conference called specially to discuss this question in relation to the cotton industry.

"If we are going to restore our economic position," Sir Walter said, "we must sell more of our products abroad, and if we are going to be able to do this we must take all possible steps to improve our competitive position. To enable us to reduce our selling prices we must reduce our costs, and in order to do this we must make full use of our productive capacity."

This would have to be done, despite restrictions on capital investment in new plant and machinery, which had prevented its from modernising our industries as much as we should have liked, Sir Walter continued. Unless this problem was tackled, Britain would not be able to hold its own in the markets of the world.

THE ARGUMENT
Sir Walter described two sets of circumstances in which the introduction of double-shift working would be of particular value.

1. Where capital costs are high in relation to labour costs, markets can be developed (aided by lower production costs) and labour can be recruited to expand production on a two-shift basis.

2. Where it is necessary to increase output; and where the alternative would be to build an extension to the factory. "In particular," the Minister added, "the possible savings associated with the system should always be taken into account—and this is a point of special relevance to the problem of the cotton industry—where there is the need to modernise and re-equip in order to maintain competitive efficiency, and this re-equipment might be effected at half the cost for the same output on double-shift work."

NOT WORTH IT
The Minister recommended leaders of the cotton industry to give these considerations their close attention. He warned them, though, that double-shift working would probably involve "a certain amount of scrapping of old-fashioned premises and plant."

Sir Walter's enthusiasm for this method of working was not shared, however, by the cotton employers and trade unionists. The idea of making one machine do the work of two has its supporters on both sides of the industry, but neither is convinced that the benefits to be expected from double-shift working are worth the expense and trouble of putting it into effect.

Any hopes that may have been raised were quickly damped by Sir Cuthbert Clegg, Chairman of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association.

NARROW MARGIN
"Many people outside the industry," he said, "thought that on two shifts the costs were halved. In fact, the reduction in costs on a piece of cloth was about four per cent."

Even this narrow margin would be destroyed, he added, by a small increase in labour costs through a shorter working week.

The employers' point of view was summed up by Mr George Hasty, President of the Master Spinners' Federation.

"Our policy," he said, "is evolution, not revolution. It is recommended throughout the industry 'as an attempt to introduce the system wholesale would tend to nullify its benefits.'"

However, Mr Hasty was not against the wider use of evening shift work whenever it was practicable in accordance with the local supply of labour.

But, he added, agreement must be reached with the trade union to ensure that at least a 40-hour week was worked on double shifts.

UNIONIST FEAR
Mention of a 40-hour week was seized upon by trade union officials, who regarded it as a threat to the five-day week. Under the present system, operatives work either 37½ hours or 38½ hours weekly.

Mr Andrew Nacsmith, speaking for members of the Weavers' Association, stated the trade union case in unequivocal terms. "If two shifts are wanted," he said, "they must be within the five-day week. We bet that anyone who will barter away the free Saturday in Lancashire."

Mr Ernest Thornton, M.P., Secretary of the United Textile Workers' Association, was concerned lest any reduction in costs resulting from double shift working were passed on to shareholders, in the form of higher dividends.

Cotton workers, he said, would not accept the change in their social life involved in the two-shift system unless they were persuaded that any consequent reduction in price was going to be passed on to the public.

THE REAL OBJECTIONS
The real objections in Lancashire to the double-shift system, however, go deeper than arguments outlined above.

On the employers' side, there is a not unnatural fear that double-shift working would result in the disappearance of the small, high-cost producer. This would not necessarily be a bad thing, but it would be asking too much for the employers concerned to sacrifice themselves for the benefit of their larger rivals.

Where double-shift working could be expected to result in a reduction of costs is in those factories where extensive programmes of modernisation have already been carried out.

WOULD BE SERIOUS
These factories would, under a two-shift system, compete with the smaller concerns for scarce labour, and this could hardly fail to have serious repercussions on the small firm.

The trade unions' problem, on the other hand, is social, rather than economic.

In an industry where 80 per cent of the workers are women—at least a half of whom are married with young families—any change to double-shift working would involve domestic upsets.

While the women concerned would no doubt like to have part of their day free for housework and shopping, other difficulties would arise which might damage family life.

As Mr A. C. C. Robertson, for the cotton workers, remarked, it would have a "disastrous" effect on the future of Lancashire children. If they had to get up and go to school without their mothers' care because the mothers had started work at six o'clock in the morning—London Express Service.

The Rubber Markets

Singapore, Mar. 9.
Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows:—
Number 1 rubber, per lb. 74½-75
May 74½-75
June 74½-75
July 74½-75
August 74½-75
September 74½-75
October 74½-75
November 74½-75
December 74½-75
Spot rubber, unbleached 74-74½
Black crepe 66-67
No. 1 pale crepe 68-69
—United Press.

NEW YORK MARKET
New York, Mar. 9.
Prices of rubber futures closed today 30 to 50 lower. Prices closed as follows:—
March 26.35 bid
April 26.35 nominal
May 26.35 nominal
June 26.35 nominal
July 26.35 nominal
August 26.35 nominal
September 26.35 nominal
October 26.35 nominal
November 26.35 nominal
December 26.35 nominal
Spot 26.35 nominal
—United Press.

LONDON MARKET
London, Mar. 9.
Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows:—
Number 1 rubber, per lb. 21½-22
May 21½-22
June 21½-22
July 21½-22
August 21½-22
September 21½-22
October 21½-22
November 21½-22
December 21½-22
Spot 21½-22
—United Press.

Grain Prices In Chicago

Chicago, Mar. 9.
Prices of grain futures closed today as follows:—
Wheat—price per bushel.
Spot 2.21½ nominal
March 2.21½-2.22
May 2.21½-2.22
July 2.21½-2.22
September 2.21½-2.22
December 2.21½-2.22
Corn
Spot 1.30
March 1.24½ bid
May 1.30½-1.31
July 1.31½-1.32
September 1.31½-1.32
December 1.31½-1.32
Oats
Spot 1.12 nominal
March 1.10-1.10½
May 1.11½-1.12
July 1.12½-1.13
September 1.12½-1.13
December 1.12½-1.13
Rye
Spot 1.72 nominal
March 1.70-1.70½
May 1.71½-1.72
July 1.72½-1.73
September 1.72½-1.73
December 1.72½-1.73
Soybeans
Spot 1.30 nominal
March 1.28-1.28½
May 1.29½-1.30
July 1.30½-1.31
September 1.30½-1.31
December 1.30½-1.31
—United Press.

New York Sugar Futures

New York, Mar. 9.
World sugar futures closed today 1 lower to 2 higher with sales totalling 32 contracts.

Contract No. 6 closed unchanged to 4 higher with sales totalling 350 contracts.

Contract No. 4 (world)
May 3.40
September 3.41
October 3.41
January 3.41
March 3.40
Spot 3.40
Contract No. 6
May 5.20
September 5.20 bid
October 5.20
January 5.20
March 5.20
Spot 5.20
—United Press.

Panama Canal Sets Record

New York, Mar. 9.
The Panama Canal reports record business. Tolls collected from commercial shipping in the first half of the current fiscal year were 20 per cent above the same period last year.

Revenue totalled \$15,474,000 against \$12,002,000 for the first half of last year. A total of 8,507 ships (300 tons or over) passed through during the period compared with 3,005 in the period last year.—Associated Press.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:—
Sterling rate (per £1) 10.50
Indonesian guilders (per 100) 31.00
Siam (per 100) 31.50
Singapore (straits) 18.25
FIC paces (per 100) 12.50

JAPANESE BONDS

London, Mar. 9.
Japanese bonds
"A" (4½ of 1959) 82½
"B" (4½ of 1910) 70½
"C" (4½ of 1907) 124
"D" (5½ of 1924) 101
"E" (5½ of 1930) 144
—United Press.

Japanese Trade Drive In South America

Buenos Aires, Mar. 8.
A Japanese trade mission is expected here within the next few days.
A five-man Japanese mission will try to reach a trade agreement with the Argentine Government to cover an exchange of goods between the two countries. It is reported that the mission consists of officials of the Japanese Ministries of Commerce, Supplies and Foreign Relations.—United Press.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$33,095. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:—

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

BANKS
HSBC Bank Ltd 1340 1350
East Asia 145

INSURANCES
Union 700 70½
Underwriters 630 640 1000 6 530

DOCKS, ETC.
K. Wharf 70
Dock 10 640
President 12.00 200 12.00
Shed Dock 2 000 6 740
Wheelock 140 000 6 740

LAND, ETC.
HSBC Hotel Ltd 7.00 7.20
HSBC Land (N) 51½
Shed Land 145 145
Humphreys 12½ 12.70

UTILITIES
Tramway Ltd 20.20 20.40 500 20.30
Star Ferry 10 10
C. Light (O) 8.30 8.35
C. Light (N) 8.30 8.35
Electric 21.00 21.00
Sankalan 100 6 815
Sankalan 15c 200 15c
Light (Ria) 15c 200 15c

TELEPHONE X.D. 10.10 10.40 2000 10 15c

INDUSTRIALS
Cement X.D. 15.40
Rope 17½

STORES, ETC.
Dairymilk 19.10 20 500 19 20
Watson X.D. 20½ 21

COTTONS
Ewo 2½

MISCELLANEOUS 2½
Yantai 5.00

Synthetics Vs. Wool

New York, Mar. 9.
The tussle between synthetics and wool goes on apace. One large suit seller, Witty Bros., reports it has sold \$2,000,000 worth of summer suits made entirely of dacron, one of the newer man-made fibres. Witty said it is significant that the suits were sold months before they will be delivered.

Meantime, the Pendleton Woolen Mills of Portland, Oregon, announced it will continue to base its lines on 100 per cent virgin wool fabrics. "Only nature can produce the perfect fibre—wool," the firm said.

The President of the American Woolen Co., Francis White, predicted that by 1960, all men's summer suits will be made of synthetics and 45 per cent of all woollen and worsted fabrics will include synthetics.—Associated Press.

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NOTICE TO PASSENGERS

SALES: FRIDAY the 13th March at 12.00 for the UNITED KINGDOM via Straits, Colombo, Bombay, Aden and Port Said.

BAGGAGE: ALL passengers baggage must be sent to the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Co's Godown at No.2 Gate, CANTON ROAD ENTRANCE by NOON on Thursday, 12th March, 1953.

SPECIAL NOTE: With the exception of hand packages carried by passengers themselves, ALL BAGGAGE must pass through the Wharf Co's Godown for loading on board by ship's elings only. BAGGAGE COOLIES WILL BE REFUSED ADMITTANCE TO THE WHARF.

EMBARKATION: Will take place FRIDAY, the 13th March, 1953, between 9.30 a.m. and 11.00 a.m.

India's Plan For Industry

Delhi, Mar. 9.
Detailed programmes of industrial development under India's five-year plan are published by the Planning Commission. The total expenditure under the industrial programme, in its public and private sectors, is over £350m., of which approximately one-fifth will be spent in the public sector.

The total capital investment required for expansion in the private sector will be approximately £174m. The rest is estimated to be required for replacement and modernisation of plant and machinery.

In both public and private sectors about 20 per cent of the total investment is to go into metallurgical industries (iron and steel and aluminium); 20 per cent into petroleum refining; 10 per cent into engineering industries; and 8 per cent into the manufacture of heavy chemicals, fertilisers, and pharmaceuticals.

The State, in the form of central or state Governments or other public authorities, already owns a number of industrial enterprises in various fields and reserves certain industries for example the manufacture of arms and ammunition, exclusively to itself. In certain other industries—coal, mineral oils, iron and steel, aircraft manufacture, shipbuilding, the manufacture of telephone, telegraph and wireless apparatus—the State is in future to be responsible for further development except when the co-operation of private enterprise from time to time is considered necessary.

CENTRAL CONTROL

The rest of the industrial field is left open to private enterprise, individual as well as co-operative, but regulation and control by the central Government are envisaged for certain industries of special importance, and the State will intervene whenever the progress of any industry under private enterprise is found to be unsatisfactory.

The major industrial project in the public sector is a new iron and steel plant estimated to cost £60m., of which over one-third will be spent during the period of the plan. The estimated capacity of this plant will be about 800,000 tons of pig iron and at least 350,000 tons of steel. The plan also provides for the completion of the Chittaranjan locomotive factory, a machine tool factory in Mysore, an expansion of the Sindri fertiliser factory, and the acquisition and development of the Vishakhapatnam shipbuilding yard. It is also proposed to set up a penicillin factory and a D.D.T. factory.

NY Stock Exchange

New York, Mar. 9.
Dow Jones averages closed today at the end of the session as follows:—
30 Industrials 284.92
20 rails 109.14
15 utilities 92.64
40 bonds 97.98
—United Press.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

PASSENGERS/FREIGHT SERVICE
Outwards "FELIX ROUSSEL" Leaves Marseilles 10-22 Apr. For Manila
Homewards "FELIX ROUSSEL" 22 Apr. 23 May Saigon
via Marseilles to all Mediterranean & West Africa ports.
via Djibouti to Madagascar.

FREIGHT SERVICE
Outwards "MEINAM" Leaves Hongkong 3 Apr. For Japan
Homewards "MEINAM" 10 Apr. 12 May
Leaves Hongkong 12 Mar. 12 Apr. For
"FELIX HILL" Keelung—10 Mar. 12 Mar. For
"COURSEUILLES" Keelung—5 Apr. 8 Apr. For
"MEINAM" Keelung—28 Apr. 30 Apr. For
† Saigon, Marseilles, Algiers, Oran, Tangiers, Casablanca, Le Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Dunkirk

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M.S. "ANNA MAERSK" Apr. 2
M.S. "LEXA MAERSK" Apr. 17
* Calling Vancouver.

ARRIVALS FROM U.S.A.
M.S. "LEXA MAERSK" Mar. 23
M.S. "LEISE MAERSK" Apr. 14
M.S. "JEFFENSEN MAERSK" Apr. 18

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"NOREVERETT"

Arrives Mar. 21 from Manila.
Sails Mar. 22 for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

"BRADEVERETT"

Arrives Mar. 20 from Singapore.
Sails Mar. 30 for Kobe & Yokohama.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment)
Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STAR LINE

Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

"THAI"

In Port Loading
Sails Mar. 10 for Kobe & Yokohama.

"THAI"

Arrives Mar. 31 from Japan.
Sails Apr. 1 for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Khorramshahr, Basrah & Bahrain.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment)
Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

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TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1953.

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"SNORKEL"

OUR AUSTRALIAN NEWSLETTER

Synthetic Fibres Threat To Wool Industry Officially Acknowledged

FROM H. KING WOOD

Sydney, Mar. 6.

With the introduction into the Federal Parliament last week of a bill styled, in the quaint way of politicians, the Wool Use Promotion Bill, Canberra has at last acknowledged that it recognises in synthetic fibres a serious threat to the wool industry.

Minister for Commerce Mr McEwen told the House that the Government for sometime had viewed with concern the growing production of synthetics in other countries and the claims made by their manufacturers.

"Events of the last two years have underlined the extreme dependence of the economy of Australia on the fortunes of the wool industry," he said. "And we must be realistic. We must realise that if wool is to meet the challenge of synthetics it is going to cost money. It is going to require a sound organisation and the best publicity. Every effort must be made to improve wool as a fibre by research."

There are other signs, too, that the industry is waking up to the fact that this unpleasant outsider—synthetics—cannot any longer be treated as a joke that is in rather bad taste.

These are mainly in the field of research and the Government aims at making the new sheep biology laboratory on the outskirts of Sydney a world focal point for the collection, analysis and recording of all scientific data relating to the wool and sheep industry.

Two other modern wool research stations are being established—another in NSW and one in Victoria, while the Dept of National Development is flat out to find ways of reducing the cost of handling the Australian wool clip. Experts estimate that at present this costs £30,000,000 a year or £10 a bale and they say that huge savings should be possible in this field.

On the other hand, Dr M. Lipson, in charge of the Wool Textile Research Laboratory at Geelong, says that the most serious obstacle to large scale wool research in this country is the shortage of first class scientists who are willing to enter the industry.

And in Sydney shops at the end of this month will be articles made from wool's newest and most dangerous rival—Dacron. Mercers predict that this synthetic is going to revolutionise the clothing trade. Dacron shirts will cost about £5.10, will last up to four years, will not wrinkle and will dry out in a couple of hours after washing.

A Sydney departmental store manager flashed a warning to the wool trade when he said: "Wool socks? Can't shift them these days, but nylons go the minute they hit the shelves."

Echo of the past: In the North Coast town of Kempsey a man has been fined for riding a horse while under the influence.

OLYMPIC MUDDLE
The Olympic Games muddle goes on and on—on... The Federal Government has announced that it will not make any grant available for the construction of an Olympic village; horse events are out because of our quarantine laws; there's all sorts of trouble about an Olympic swimming pool... the wonder really is why the head body has allowed us to muddle along this far.

How much Melbourne really wants the Games is reflected in a statement made to the Trades Hall committee by the secretary of the Australian Labour Party, Mr D. Lovegrove, who began by saying that he hoped the city would not get the Games. "Melbourne cannot afford them and will not be able to run them properly," he declared. "If we have to choose between the Games and jobs, I would take jobs every time."

LONG TOW STARTS
The long tow from Sydney to Japan of two over-aged ships began at the weekend, when one of the largest sea-going tugs in the world, the Castor, pulled the two 3,300-ton ships down the harbour.

The two old vessels are the Digo and Dundela and they have been sold to Japan for scrap. Gilbert's Asian Agency Pty Ltd bought the ships and sold them to Japan.

The two towed vessels will be unmanned during the trip, which is expected to take 40 days.

A director of Gilbert's Agency, Mr W. B. Higgins, said that months of planning had been spent to prepare for the record tandem tow and the Castor had been brought from Hongkong waters to do the job.

TOLERANCE APPEAL
A strong appeal for tolerance towards the Japanese was made by the Minister for Commerce, Mr McEwen, in Federal Par-

liament last weekend. He was speaking on two bills which ban fishing by foreign fleets in Australian coastal waters and waters surrounding Australian territories.

Mr McEwen said that many speeches from the Opposition had pointed a finger at the Japanese.

"Certain members raised the question of fear and distrust," he said. "That is the wrong attitude for us to take in the National Parliament. If we want to live in peace with our neighbours we must show that we have no need for fear of them and that we are prepared to establish relations with other nations so that we can live in peace and harmony."

Mr McEwen said there would be a system of policing and observation adequate to see that Australian fishing laws were not infringed by Australians or any foreigners. The Government had asked the Japanese to negotiate in April for a fishery agreement, as provided for in the peace treaty.

Allee Springs in the "dead" heart of Australia is growing grapes of such quality that Adelaide fruit merchants are bombarding the place with orders. The grapes there ripen two months ahead of any of the established growing centres.

TRUE FISH STORY
This at first glance seems to be one of those fish stories, but the man who tells it is one of the Federal Government's fishing experts who was present.

He has officially reported that off Eden, on the far south coast of NSW, fish took the feathered lure and live bait indiscriminately and a steady rain of fish weighing between 20 and 40 lb began to hit the deck.

"So frenzied was the biting that six men, inexperienced in this type of fishing, filled the boat to safety capacity within 45 minutes."

"As the sea was rising and the bait nearly exhausted—as the men who were in the vessel and headed towards Eden with 8 tons 6 cwt of Southern Bluefin tuna aboard."

"For a full 20 minutes after heading towards port the fish followed us, and one member of the crew, standing in the stern, and using a short line, kept pulling fish in."

Sounds like that other Eden.

JAPAN BUYS
Japan is now the fourth largest buyer of Australian wool, according to the Australian Wool Board. He classed as "dramatic" Japan's emergence as a buyer over the last few years.

A spokesman for the Board said that the world's 11 major wool consuming countries had experienced a textile revival after the trade recession of 12 months ago.

He said that this revival was encouraging not only for the Australian wool-growing industry, but for all other wool-producing countries.

A herd of bullocks was being driven across a bridge of the Grafton river in the Grafton (NSW) district.

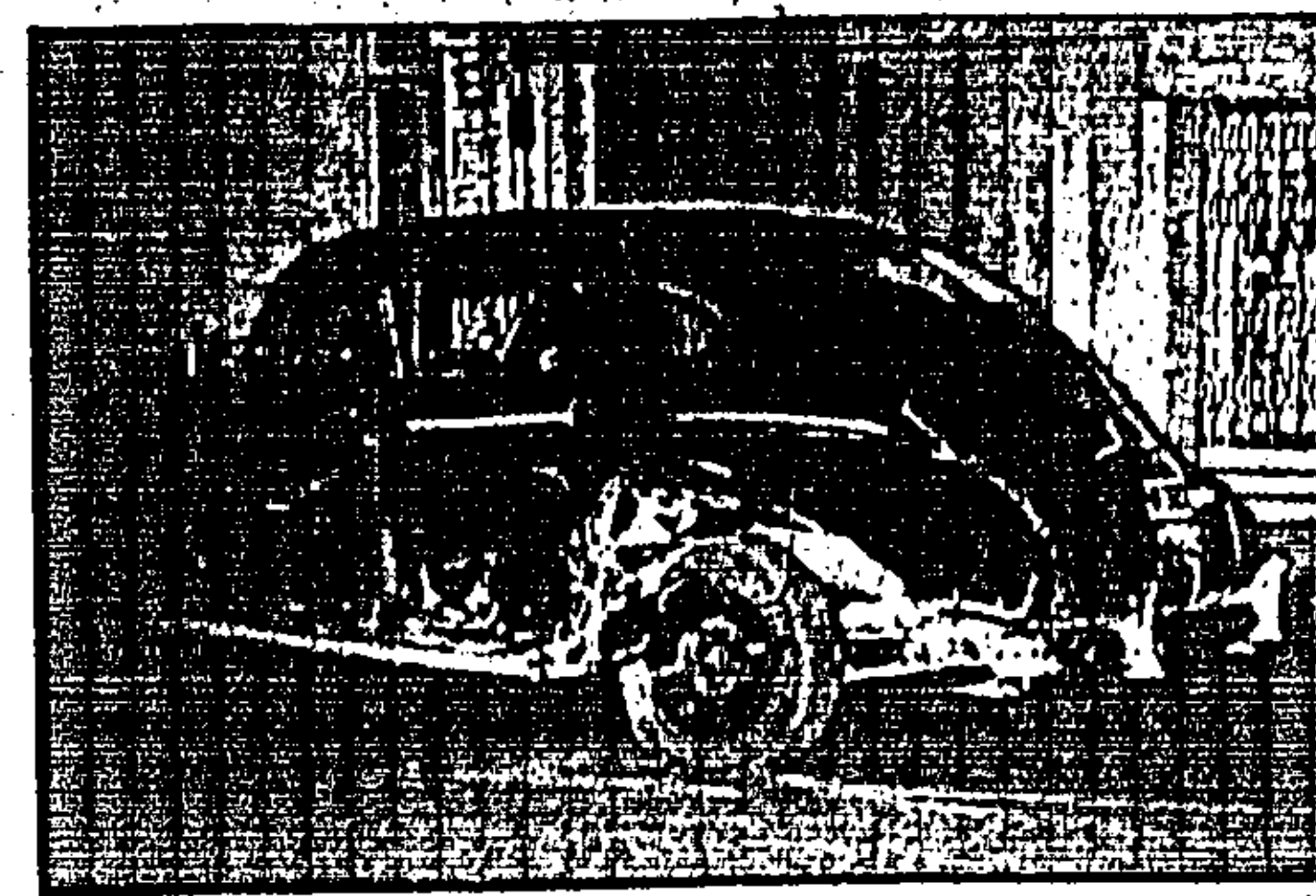
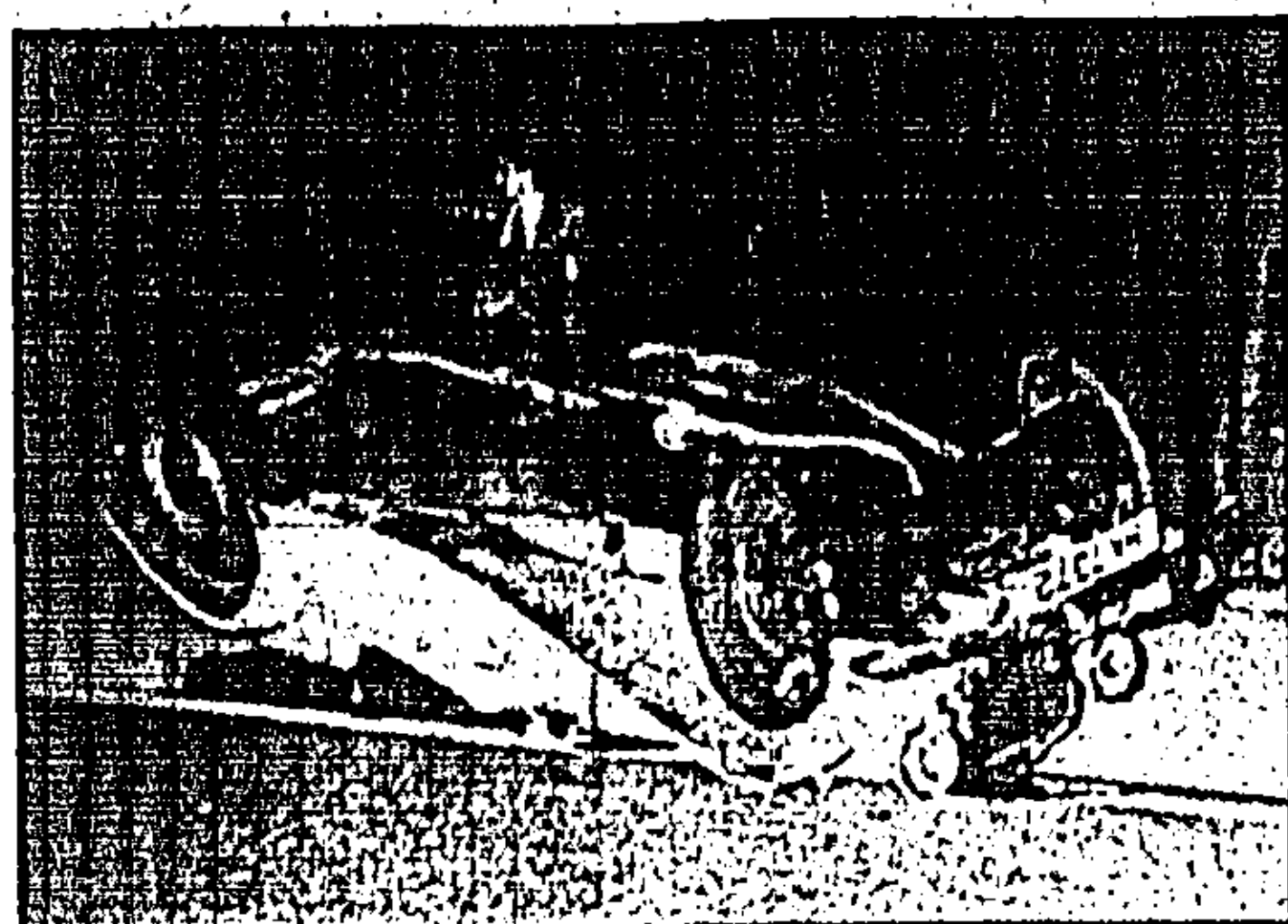
Suddenly, one bullock jumped over the railing into the river. Another followed, then another, and another.

Ten bullocks were drowned in the swirling waters before the drovers could stop the rest of the team. Each bullock was worth £20, so £300 was lost in a few minutes.

A smiling Englishman arrived in Sydney from Singapore this morning who looked anything but the haggard man he professed to be. He is Mr Leonard Scarlett, a warder at Pudu gaol, Kuala Lumpur, who says he has hanged 80 Malayan terrorists just as a side-line.

Mr Scarlett said his main job was supervising prisoners making fencing wire and book-

Last Night's Car Crash



The two vehicles which were involved in a collision at about 1.30 a.m. today at the intersection of Leighton Hill and Wongneichong roads. The top vehicle, driven by Mr J. A. Lambert, was entering Wongneichong Road when the accident occurred. Mr Lambert was taken to Queen Mary Hospital suffering from a suspected fractured rib.—Photos by B. C. Hsiung.

Spectacular Departure Planned For Sir Arthur And Lady Morse

A spectacular departure has been arranged for Sir Arthur and Lady Morse on Friday morning. At ten o'clock sharp they will leave the Bank and get into Sir Arthur's waiting Humber Pullman, which sixteen members of the "Foreign" staff will then pull, with special drag ropes lent by the Commodore Hongkong, down Wardley Street to Queen's Pier—weather permitting! Traffic along Connaught and Chater Roads will be held up while Sir Arthur makes his departure from the island he has known for so long.

At Queen's Pier a Guard of Honour from the Hongkong Boy Scouts Association whose President Sir Arthur has been for some years, will greet him, and see him safely aboard the Bank's Wayfong launch which will carry him and Lady Morse across the harbour to the RMS Canton. Scouts will escort the launch in a cutter. Queen's Pier is to be the scene of official goodbyes, but friends will also "see them off" aboard the Canton, which leaves at noon.

Mr McCarthy announced that the Senate Committee which he heads would hold public hearings on the matter. He set no definite date for them. Senator McCarthy said in a statement that the 80 ships on question were sold by the Maritime Commission and that the United States held mortgages on them for about US\$25,000,000. "Of these ships, 52 are registered in Greece, 40 in Italy, and four in France," Mr McCarthy said.

He added: "Those ships have made a total of 183 voyages behind the Iron Curtain, 78 to Communist China, and 105 to Soviet bloc ports in Europe."—Reuter.

Ships Trading With Reds

Washington, Mar. 9. Senator Joseph McCarthy (Republican, Wisconsin) said today that his Senate investigating committee had been informed that 45 ships on which the United States held mortgages had engaged in trade with Communist China. He said 31 other ships on which the United States had mortgages "have traded behind the Iron Curtain" in Europe. Mr McCarthy announced that the Senate Committee which he heads would hold public hearings on the matter. He set no definite date for them. Senator McCarthy said in a statement that the 80 ships on question were sold by the Maritime Commission and that the United States held mortgages on them for about US\$25,000,000. "Of these ships, 52 are registered in Greece, 40 in Italy, and four in France," Mr McCarthy said.

He added: "Those ships have made a total of 183 voyages behind the Iron Curtain, 78 to Communist China, and 105 to Soviet bloc ports in Europe."—Reuter.

Flyers Said To Be Prisoners

Taipei, Mar. 10. Two American naval flyers shot down by Chinese Communist ground fire in January near the China coast port of Swatow, 150 miles northeast of Hongkong, were now in a Canton gaol under interrogation, the Nationalist official Central News Agency said today.

The agency said Communist soldiers had earlier paraded the flyers through the streets of Swatow with their hands roped behind their backs. The agency said the Chinese Nationalist Navy learned this from a Communist political worker captured near the Nationalist-held island outpost of Quemoy, three miles off the China mainland.—Reuter.

APPEAL AGAINST MAGISTRATE'S ORDER ADJOURNED

Hearing of an appeal against a Magistrate's order for Kwik Siang-go, managing director of the Ching Siong Land Investment Co., Ltd., and Luna Park Ltd., to appear in person at the Central Magistracy to answer income tax summons, was this morning adjourned to 11 a.m. on March 19 by a Full Court comprising the Chief Justice Sir Gerard Howe and the Senior Puisne Judge, Mr Justice Williams.

British Flood Disaster Fund

The Fund will close at NOON, March 14, 1953.

Previously acknowledged—
Sterling £332.2.0d.
Australian £5.
US\$40.
and HK\$216,057.85
A Group of Portuguese Students (Girls & Boys) 25.00
Mr & Mrs A. E. Osmond 25.00
88 Coy R.A.S.C. (MT) Whitefield Barracks 100.00
The Pharmaceutical Society of Hongkong 200.00

Total at 11 a.m. today HK\$216,407.85
Remitted to London on March 2nd £12,000 194,481.43
HK\$ 21,920.42

Sterling £332.2.0d.
Australian £5.
US\$40.

Clothing Stolen From Officers

Lee Wah, 22, of no fixed abode was sentenced to four years and six months by Judge R. W. S. Winter, in the District Court, Kowloon, this morning, when he pleaded guilty to three counts of larceny and breach of a deportation.

Lee was charged with the theft of clothing, valued at \$500 from 2/Lt Bryan Silcock, larceny of clothing, valued at \$522 from Lt M. F. S. Gevis and larceny of clothing, valued at \$580 from Lt J. R. Leigh, at the Officers Barracks, Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.

Mr W. P. Apps, Chief Court Inspector, Kowloon, said that the three Army officers made reports to the Police about their losses.

On February 2 a laundry boy employed at the Gun Club Hill notified a bundle of clothing half hidden under a bush. He reported the matter to his superiors, who in turn informed the Police. They found that the clothing belonged to the three officers.

The Police replaced the clothing under the bush and set a trap for the thief. That same night, Mr Apps went on, defendant crawled through a large drain to collect the clothing and was arrested.

RETURNS FROM TIENSIN

Mr R. P. J. Stewart, of Jordane, Matheson's Tientsin branch, arrived here in the ss Hunan from Tientsin this morning. Mr Stewart, who has been in North China for about two years, was met by wife and small daughter at the Custodian Wharf.

Mr F. S. Turner, Managing Director of the Tientsin branch of MacKenzie and Co., Ltd., which was requisitioned by the Chinese authorities in the latter part of last year, arrived here in the ss Hunan from the northern port this morning. Mr Turner, 50, an old China resident, declined to comment. He is expected to stay in Hongkong for some time.

Living Language

Why We say Union Jack.

In Coronation Year we shall be flying a great many Union Jacks without quite knowing why we call them so. Strictly speaking, the national flag of Great Britain should be called simply the "Union." The "Jack" is a small "Union" flown from the jackstaff or forepart of a ship. For no clear reason the phrase "Union Jack" has come into common usage.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere, which, in general, are earlier than G.P.O. times, can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office. The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mails can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10
By Air

Indo-China, France, French North & West Africa, 4.30 p.m., Air Vietnam, Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 5 p.m., D.O.A.C. by Surface, Malaya, Ceylon, Siam, Burma, Pakistan, Middle East, Great Britain, Europe, 6 p.m., D.O.A.C. by Surface, Macao, 9.30 a.m., 9 p.m., ss Kwong Fook Cheung/Tak Shing, 3 p.m., ss Han Yang.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11
By Air

Formosa, Japan, 9 a.m., via C.A.T. Siam, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 4.30 p.m., A.C. Philippines, Okinawa, U.S.A. (New York), Canada, 6 p.m., H.K.A. Nippon, 6 p.m., D.O.A.C. by Surface, Macao, 9.30 a.m., 9 p.m., ss Kwong Fook Cheung/Tak Shing, 3 p.m., ss Han Yang.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12
By Air

Formosa, 9 a.m., via C.A.T. Siam, Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 6 p.m., D.O.A.C. by Surface, Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. (San Francisco), 12.30 p.m., P.A.A. (New York), 2 p.m., H.K.A. Nippon, 6 p.m., D.O.A.C. by Surface, Macao, 9.30 a.m., 9 p.m., ss Kwong Fook Cheung/Tak Shing, 3 p.m., ss Han Yang.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"That neighbour is helping your father out of the snow drift—the one he says is a lousy driver, always getting stuck!"

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